The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5707.—VOL. XXXV. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf every ten minutes.

WATERVIEW DRY DOCK FERRY, BALMAIN.—The hours from the Dock and half-hours from the Parramatta steamers Wharf, calling at Lake's Wharf.

STEAM to ELLENSVILLE and MONTPELIER, MANLY, NORTH HARBOUR.—The PELICAN, will run to the above places twice a week, landing passengers on the pier at Manly, commencing her trips on SATURDAY, 6th October next.
On Saturdays, from the Phoenix Wharf, at 2 p.m.
from the Manly Pier, at 6 p.m.
On Wednesdays, from the Phoenix Wharf, at half-past 9 a.m., and a quarter past 5 p.m.
from the Manly Pier, at 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Fares—one shilling and sixpence each way; children, half price.
Refreshments may be had on board.
Passengers waiting in boats off Sydney Cove will be taken on.
P.S.—Every Wednesday a waterman's boat will accompany the steamer, to enable parties to enjoy a day's fishing or boating in North Harbour.

PARRAMATTA STEAM PACKETS.—These fast steamers run throughout the day between Sydney and Parramatta, at the following hours:—
From Sydney at 9 o'clock a.m., and at 1 and 4 p.m.
From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and at 4 p.m.
On Sundays, from Sydney, at 9 a.m., returning at 5 p.m.
Phoenix Wharf, 12th October, 1855.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Vessels to and from SYDNEY and MORPETH.
The HUNTER, William Petley, commander.
The WILLIAMS, D. Harding, commander
The PATERSON, J. Jardine, commander.

		s.	d.
Between Sydney and Morpeth, either way,	Saloon......	12	6
	Fore cabin	6	0
Sydney and Newcastle,	Saloon......	10	0
	Fore cabin	5	6

All intermediate distances proportionally.
Freights to or from Sydney and Morpeth 15s. per ton.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, September 7, 1855.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The powerful mail steamer PATERSON, Captain JARDINE, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. October 18, 1855.

CONVEYANCE of GOODS to CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAM'S RIVER, by the H. R. N. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—The powerful mail steamer WILLIAMS, Captain HARDING, will receive goods for the above place on SATURDAY, 20th October. Intending shippers are requested to send their goods down to the Company's Wharf as early on that day as possible.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H.R.N.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street. October 18.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—Great Land Sale at Cundletown.—The Pluto will leave the Bethel Wharf, Erskine street, on SATURDAY, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m. Passengers will be in time for the sale. WEST and HARRISON, agents.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER COMPANY'S Land Sale at Cundletown.—The applications for passages by the steamers PLUTO and GIPSY, to leave Sydney and Morpeth on SATURDAY, the 20th October (the trip previous to the sale), having been so numerous that it is probable additional steamers will require to be laid on for that trip; this intimation is given to prevent disappointment, that all parties desirous of going may secure their berths from the agents. Early application is requested, to enable the agents to make such further arrangements as may appear necessary.
WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf, Sydney.
JEREMIAH LEDSAM, West Maitland.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION by the A. S. N. Co.'s powerful, commodious, and safe Steamers:—
FARES.
MORPETH:

	Saloon.	Fore Cabin.
For Illalong, Collaroy, and Thistle ...	8s.	4s.
NEWCASTLE:		
For Illalong, Collaroy, and Thistle ...	7s.	3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS:		
To the Hunter	10s. per ton.	

J. PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, October 17, 1855.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—Still further reduction of Fares.

	Saloon.	Fore Cabin.
Morpeth	8s.	4s. 0d.
Newcastle	7s.	3s. 6d.

The COLLAROY, MULHALL, commander, THIS EVENING (Thursday), at 10 o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 18th October, 1855.

STEAM between SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, by the A. S. N. Company's Steamships,
TELEGRAPH, ... GEO. GILMORE, Commander.
WONGA WONGA ...... R. G. GILMORE, Commander.
CITY OF SYDNEY ...... R. T. MOODIE, Commander.
ALTERATION OF DAYS OF SAILING FROM MELBOURNE.
The above or other first-class steamships are appointed to sail as under:—

	From Sydney.	From Melbourne.
Wonga Wonga ...	Wednesday, 17th Oct. ...	Monday, 22nd Oct.
City of Sydney ...	Saturday, 20th „ ...	Friday, 26th „
Telegraph ...	Wednesday, 24th „ ...	Monday, 29th „
Wonga Wonga ...	Saturday, 27th „ ...	Friday, 2nd Nov.
City of Sydney ...	Wednesday, 31st „ ...	Monday, 5th „
Telegraph ...	Saturday, 3rd Nov. ...	Friday, 9th „
Wonga Wonga ...	Wednesday, 7th „ ...	Monday, 12th „
City of Sydney ...	Saturday, 10th „ ...	Friday, 16th „
Telegraph ...	Wednesday, 14th „ ...	Monday, 19th „

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 18th October, 1855.

STEAM TO WIDE BAY, direct.—The A.S.N. Co.'s favourite paddle steamship YARRA YARRA, WILLIAM BELL, commander, will be despatched for MARYBOROUGH, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 8 p.m.
Fares, including provisions and fees:—

Saloon	£10
Fore Cabin	4

FREIGHTS:—

Dead weight or measurement ...	£2 5 per ton.
Wool, per ordinary bale ...	1 0 each.
Horses	6 6 „

Live stock at reasonable rates.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 18th October, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Goods and Passengers landed on the Melbourne wharf free of additional charges.

Saloon	£8 8 0
Intermediate	5 5 0
Fore Cabin	3 3 0

Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.
The A.S.N. Co.'s iron screw steamship CITY OF SYDNEY, R. T. MOODIE, commander, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. precisely.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, 18th October, 1855.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The T.S.N. Company's new iron screw steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will be despatched from the Patent Slip Wharf on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. No bonded or drawback goods will be received on the day of leaving, and no other goods after noon of that day. All bills of lading will be signed at the Patent Slip Wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—To sail on Saturday, the 20th instant, the schooner JOSEPHINE. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM NORTHWOOD, or to the master on board, at the Baltic Wharf, Market-st. West.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The regular trader JENNY LIND, MEIN, master, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay. CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The brig BURNETT, Captain COOPER, is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf, and will sail on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 18th instant, wind and weather permitting.
All freights and passage money payable before the sailing of the vessel. A. B. SPARK, King-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The well-known favourite trader CALLENDER, A COLLINS, Master, is fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail in a few days.—Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine new schooner EAGLE, 125 tons register, LACY, master, must sail in a few days and can take only a few tons of light freight if engaged for immediately.
Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—With despatch. —The favourite Baltimore Clipper EMILY JANE, J. R. PEAKE, master, having been taken up for the conveyance of a perishable cargo, offers an opportunity for the shipment of a few tons only of light freight.
Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine new iron clipper schooner and regular trader ALMA, W. DOW, master, is now ready to receive cargo, at the east side of the Circular Quay, and having a large portion already engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage (having really superior accommodations) apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

EMMA, for MELBOURNE, clears at the Customs, TO-MORROW. Shippers will please send in bills of lading for signature to the Office of A. WILSON, 213, George-street.

DART, FOR GEELONG, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading for signature by NOON.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR GEELONG.—The handsome clipper-schooner HARP, 80 tons register, SNOW, master, having on board a perishable cargo, and being under engagement to sail on a certain day, can take a few tons of light freight in addition, if engaged at once.
Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

CYCLONE, for GEELONG, will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Five tons of freight can be taken if sent down to the Circular Wharf this morning. WATSON and BIRD, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT FAIRY and PORTLAND BAY.—The brig SARAH, SIMPSON master, is unavoidably detained in consequence of the contrary wind. Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which or passage apply immediately to the captain, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PORT FAIRY and PORTLAND BAY.—The regular trader brig SARAH, 200 tons, JAMES SIMPSON, master, having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The brigantine FAWN is detained by contrary winds. She has room for a few passengers, and will sail the first fair wind.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The A 1 regular trader MARMORA, 140 tons register, C. FLETCHER, master, is fast filling up at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND, with immediate despatch.—The fine A1 schooner CAROLINE, SINCLAIR, master, is fast filling up at the Flour Company's Wharf; shippers are urged to complete their arrangements at once to prevent disappointment.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.
N.B.—Only a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers can be taken; wine, spirits, and beer are provided in the cabin free of extra charge.

NOTICE to Shippers and Passengers per ARIEL. All goods to be on board, and bills of lading sent in for signature, by noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, as the vessel will proceed to sea on THURSDAY. JAMES MALCOLM.

FOR AKYAB direct.—The A1 barque AKBAR, 337 tons register, JOHN DUNCAN, commander, to sail about the 22nd instant.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, 6, York-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper brig ABEONA will be despatched on the 25th instant.
For freight or passage apply to A. F. CROOM and CO., Miller's Point.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A 1 clipper ship LUCAS, Captain DAGGETT, 503 tons register, will sail for the above port on the 20th instant, and having very superior cabin and steerage accommodation, she presents a most eligible opportunity to those intending to visit California, and to shippers of freight.
For particulars of which please apply to Captain DAGGETT, on board, or to F. W. CLARK and CO., Queen's-place. October 3rd, 1855.

BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—The Royal Mail packet-ship CHAMPION OF THE SEAS, 1470 tons register, M'KIRDY, commander, will be despatched from Melbourne for Liverpool on THURSDAY, 25th of October. This magnificent vessel, now on her second voyage, was built expressly for the conveyance of passengers, and her accommodations are of a very superior order. Sydney passengers are requested to make their engagements early, as the space reserved is limited, and the period defined. Passengers for London will be forwarded by railway free of extra charge.
For further particulars apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON (for wool only).—The first-class brig ADA, 300 tons, T. GERMAN, commander, is fast loading at Campbell's Wharf.
For freight apply on board, or to WATSON and BIRD, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—To succeed the Cyclone.—The fine A1 Aberdeen built clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 771 tons register, commanded by Captain WILLIAM LEASK. She sails unusually fast, her last passage from London having occupied only 85 days; and as punctuality will be observed in her despatch, she is a most desirable conveyance for either goods or passengers. Shippers of wool by her may confidently calculate upon their shipments arriving in time for the London public sales of February next.
Apply to Captain LEASK, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 78, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only. —The well-known favourite A1 ship ELIZA, 913 tons, T. LOUTIT, commander, is now loading at the Circular Quay, and having a large portion of her cargo on board will have prompt despatch. Her poop cabins are superior, being roomy and lofty; and she will be comfortably fitted for intermediate and steerage passengers. Carries a surgeon.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange buildings.

FOR LONDON.—The regular trader, fast sailing, and favourite passenger ship MAID OF JUDAH, Captain ISAAC MERCHANT, is shortly expected to arrive, and will be again despatched early in December next.
Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 78, Sussex-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 American ship MAGNOLIA, S. PEPPER, commander, of about 1000 tons' capacity, a fast sailer, and an excellent sea boat.
Apply to captain, on board, at Circular Quay; or NEWELL, HOOPER, and STEVENS, No. 3, Exchange, corner of Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine new American clipper barque AURA, 400 tons, Captain CROSBY, is ready to proceed to any part of the world.
Apply on board at Moore's Wharf, or to THACKER and CO., George-street.

MARY W.—For SALE, the A1 American schooner MARY W, 150 tons register, built at New Jersey, U. S., of American oak, coppered and copper fastened. Inventory and full particulars to be had on application to CURELL and WOOD, Queen's-place.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The British iron screw steamer KEERA, 160 tons measurement.—BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Messrs. Robons, Fenz, and Co., to offer for private sale that favourite iron British-built screw steamer KEERA, 132 7-10 tons register, and 35 3-10; tons engine room, of the following dimensions:—Length, 101 1-10 feet; breadth amidships, 20 5-10 feet; depth of hold, 10 4-10 feet; building measurement, 169 tons, with a draft of water not exceeding 7 feet when loaded.
This favourite steam vessel was built on the Tyne, 1851, by that celebrated builder Stephenson, with two engines of 25 horse-power each by the same maker; is divided into three watertight compartments. Her consumption of coal is small in proportion to her power; her coal bunkers will carry about 25 tons.
She has been very profitably employed between Geelong and Melbourne, in which trade she has maintained a very high position as a packet steamer. Has undergone extensive repairs in her boilers, &c., since which she has only had one month's service, and is now pronounced by competent engineers to be in a perfect state for three years' service, having just come out of dock, having had a thorough overhaul.
☞ Parties requiring a thorough efficient steam vessel for any of the bar harbours, or for New Zealand, cannot procure a more suitable one, as her draft of water does not exceed seven feet when loaded.
Further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Auctioneers; or by applying at Messrs. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Macquarie-place.

A BOAT FOR SALE, carrying 12 tons. For particulars apply at Botts' Wharf.

BOATS, of all descriptions, for SALE, at the North end of Campbell's Wharf.

SHIP VIMEIRA FROM LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to pass their Entries at once for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, and landed at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for goods after being landed. SMITH, CAMPBELL, and Co., agents.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY. — NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Director in this Company. By order of the Board, ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary, Sydney, 16th October, 1855.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Eighth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1855, at 12 o'clock at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half year ending the 30th instant; to elect a director in the room of John Henry Challis, Esq., and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.
Sydney, 28th September, 1855.
By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director, are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary at the Company's Office.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at their Offices, Campbell's Wharf, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October next, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the report of the auditors appointed this day to examine the state of the Company's affairs, in terms of 76th clause of the Deed of Settlement, and to adopt such other resolutions thereon as the meeting shall consider desirable. By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WOOLLEY, Secretary.
Sydney, 24th September, 1855.
The above meeting was this day adjourned to THURSDAY, the 25th October instant, at 3 p.m.
WILLIAM WOOLLEY, Secretary.
Sydney, 17th October, 1855.

KIAMA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that that the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held, at Barton's Hotel, Kiama, on MONDAY, 29th October, at noon, to receive the report of the directors, to elect a director in the room of George Grey, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Directors, ROBERT SIOSO, Manager. Kiama, October 15th.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the members of the above Company will be held at the office, Mort's Commercial-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 6th November next, at 2 p.m., to receive the report of the Directors for the last year, past accounts, and elect two directors in the room of Mr. Charles Kemp and Mr. John Fairfax, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election. Candidates for the directorship are requested to give seven clear days' notice in writing to the Secretary before the day of meeting. By order, J. T. MITCHELL, Secretary. Office, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st October, 1855.

TURON GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ-CRUSHING COMPANY.—The new shareholders of the above, who have paid up £1 per share, are particularly requested to attend at Mr. Robert's, corner of George and Market streets, at 4 p.m., on FRIDAY next, the 19th October instant, when matters of importance will be submitted for their consideration.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Mr. DAVID FERNANDEZ, having, by the kind permission of the Committee of the Horticultural Improvement Society, received the sanction to erect a spacious refreshment booth in the Botanic Gardens, begs leave to notify the same, and to acquaint the public that he intends providing every refreshment on the occasion, including a first-rate luncheon; also a first-rate supply of pastry of every description.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, three of the most popular pieces of the season. Mrs. WALLER in two favourite characters.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Remember this is the last night but two of the engagement of those great artistes Mr. and Mrs. WALLER.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. — THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, THIS EVENING, and PERFECTION, in which Mr. and Mrs. WALLER will appear. J. GORDON GRIFFITHS, manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—It is most respectfully intimated that the Farewell Benefit of Mrs. EMMA WALLER in Sydney, previous to her departure for London, will take place TO-MORROW EVENING, Friday, October 19, 1855, under the distinguished patronage of Colonel Bloomfield and the Officers of H. M. Eleventh Regiment; and by their kind permission the splendid Band of the Regiment will attend, and in conjunction with the very effective Orchestra of the Theatre will perform a selection of pieces from the most eminent composers, conducted by M. Winterbottom. The performances will commence with the thrilling Tragedy called THE DUCHESS OF MALFI, in which Mrs. Waller will sustain her great character of the Duchess, considered by all who have seen it to be the most intense and terrible embodiment extant. Duke Ferdinand, Mr. Waller; Bosola, Mr. Tathill. After the tragedy, will be performed the celebrated Musical Comedietta called THE DUMB BELLE, in which Mrs. Waller will appear in her favourite character of Eliza, introducing several of her most popular songs. Boxes and places may be secured daily, from 11 to 4. J. G. GRIFFITHS, manager.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Continued Success of Mr. and Mrs. CLARANCE HOLT. They will appear TO-NIGHT in the grand Romantic Drama of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, which is nightly received with enthusiastic applause.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. — Mr. CLARANCE HOLT will repeat his great personations in this great drama TO-NIGHT. Prince of Wales Theatre.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. — Mrs. CLARANCE HOLT will appear TO-NIGHT in the character of Emilie de Lesparre in this great drama. Prince of Wales Theatre.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—A New Farce will be played TO-NIGHT, for the second time in Sydney, after the Grand Drama, entitled MATRIMONIAL BY ADVERTISEMENT, in which the whole of the comic strength of the theatre will appear. Prince of Wales Theatre.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Mr. MUNGAL will dance his celebrated PAS COMIQUE in the grand ball-room scene, which last night was received with tremendous applause. Prince of Wales Theatre.

ASHTON'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, York-street, October 18th. TO-NIGHT.—Recollect Pablo Fanque, the Inimitable Prowess of the day! ☞ The incomparable Young Palmers, with Messrs. Palmer and Olmer, in the thrilling scene of the Trapes (which is a feat by itself, and admired by thousands) on La Perche. N.B.—On this occasion this vast arena will be decorated with bouquets, presented by the Horticultural Improvement Society, who will partially patronise the Amphitheatre with their presence.
An entire change in the programme, bringing into requisition the double troupe of this celebrated establishment. N.B.—The orchestra has been considerably augmented, and the greatest vigilance will be kept to keep all improper characters from the Circus—the performances being of that description that cannot cause a blush on the cheek of modesty, and the most fastidious must give the smile of approbation.
J. H. ASHTON, Sole Lessee.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THIS EVENING the Institution will be re-opened to the public with a new entertainment, being a descriptive narrative of a tour through Holland, Belgium, and Sweden; and conclude with Harriet Beecher Stowe's much-admired Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands. Vocalist, Miss Flora Harris; the lecture by W. Tulloh, Esq. Admission, 3s. and 2s.; children half price. Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY of New South Wales, by permission of his Excellency the Governor-General, will take place in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th October.
The public will be admitted at 2 o'clock, p.m.
By the kind permission of Colonel Bloomfield, the Band of H. M. 11th Regiment will be in attendance, as also the celebrated German band.
Admission, 1s.; children half price.
Tickets may be had of Messrs. Waugh and Cox; Messrs. Sands and Kenny; Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke; Mr. Mader, and Mr. M'Donald, George-street; and Mr. Moffitt, and Messrs. Smith and Gardiner, Pitt-street.
WILLIAM DEANE, Hon. Secretary, pro tem., 20, Hunter-street.

PENRITH.—Electro-Biology, Mesmerism, at the Court House, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY. Lectures and Experiments, by Dr. STORER. Consultations in all Diseases. Address Dr. STORER, Penrith or Windsor.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.—Annual sermons, in aid of the above society, will be preached on SABBATH next, October 21st, at the following places:—
Pitt-street Congregational Church.—That in the morning by the Rev. S. Griffith; that in the evening by the Rev. W. Slatyer.
Redfern.—That in the morning by the Rev. J. Beazley; that in the evening by the Rev. E. G. Smith.
Bourke-street.—That in the morning by the Rev. W. Slatyer; that in the evening by the Rev. J. Beazley.
Balmain.—That in the morning by the Rev. J. P. Sunderland; that in the evening by the Rev. S. A. Gordon.
A public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING October 22, at Pitt-street Church, at 7 o'clock; the Rev. Dr. ROSS, President of the Society, will take the chair. Collections will be made after the various services.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—Passengers travelling to and from SYDNEY and WINDSOR, LIVERPOOL, CAMPBELLTOWN, CAMDEN, PENRITH, BANKSTOWN (Liverpool Road), BERRIMA, GOULBURN, YASS, or BRAIDWOOD are apprised that the undermentioned parties have made the following arrangements for the conveyance of passengers *en route* to any of the above places, via Railway to Parramatta, viz.—
Messrs. HILT and RIDGE'S Coach for WINDSOR will be in waiting at Parramatta, to receive passengers arriving by the 8 a.m. and 5·15 p.m. down trains from Sydney.
KENDALL'S Coach for PENRITH will meet passengers arriving at Parramatta by the 8 a.m. and 5·15 p.m. down trains from Sydney.
Messrs. HILT'S Coaches, for LIVERPOOL, CAMPBELLTOWN, and CAMDEN, will meet passengers arriving at Parramatta by the 5·15 p.m. down train from Sydney, on week days; and on Sundays, by the 4 p.m. train. Omnibuses will leave BRANSGROVE'S GREAT BRITAIN HOTEL, George-street, in time for these trains, on week days at half-past 4 p.m., and on Sundays at half-past 3 p.m.
Passengers can be booked for any of the above coaches, including the Railway fare, at BRANSGROVE'S Hotel, and will receive any further information on application there.
Messrs. CRANE and ARNFIELD'S Coaches for LIVERPOOL, CAMPBELLTOWN, CAMDEN, BERRIMA, GOULBURN, YASS, and BRAIDWOOD, will be in attendance as follows, viz.—One coach will arrive at Parramatta in time for the 7 a.m. train, and another in time for the 9 a.m. train up to Sydney. Two coaches will be in attendance to receive passengers for any of the above places arriving by the 5·15 p.m. down train from Sydney.
Passengers by these coaches can be booked at HOLMAN'S WHITE HORSE HOTEL, George-street, where all information can be obtained.
FREDERICK TERRY, Manager.
9th October, 1855.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.—Notice.—The public are informed that arrangements have been made with Mr. Lush at Sydney, and Messrs. Hilt at Parramatta, to run Omnibuses to and from all trains arriving at and departing from Sydney and Parramatta, by which passengers travelling by the trains will be conveyed FREE OF CHARGE.
The omnibuses at the Sydney end will start from the undermentioned places, viz.,

Marine Hotel	Corner of Argyle-street	
Bath's Hotel	„	Bridge and George streets
Skinner's Hotel	„	Hunter-street
Black Boy..................	„	King-street
Simpson's Hotel	„	Park-street

And at the corner of Goulburn and George streets.
An omnibus will leave the Marine Hotel, Bath's Hotel, Skinner's Hotel, and the Blackboy, exactly 21 *minutes before* the time advertised for the starting of each train. A red flag will be exhibited at each of these places, so long as an omnibus is proceeding on the line towards the station, and will be taken down after the last one has past.
At the Parramatta end from
Williams's Hotel
Payten's ditto
And New's ditto.
It is particularly requested that any instance of incivility, over-crowding, or other inattention to the proper convenience and comfort of passengers by the above conveyances, may be at once communicated, *in writing*, to the undersigned, specifying, if possible, the particular vehicle in which such may have occurred.
FREDERICK TERRY, manager.
Sydney Railway, 1st October, 1855.

SYDNEY RAILWAY. — NOTICE. — It is requested that all communications relative to the traffic on the line, or to any cause of complaint that may exist, may be addressed to the undersigned, at the Sydney Terminus.
FREDERICK TERRY, Manager.

SYDNEY RAILWAY. — CONVEYANCE OF GOODS.—The public are informed that, pending the completion of arrangements necessary for running regular goods trains, small parcels of goods, not exceeding seven tons, can now be forwarded on special arrangement being made for that purpose with the undersigned.
The rates at present charged are seven shillings per ton dead weight, and nine ditto ditto measurement.
FREDERICK TERRY, Manager.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers to the above journal can have their monthly parts for one year neatly bound, in two volumes, at the bookbinding manufactory of the undersigned. WAUGH and COX, 111, George-street.

THE CIVET CAT, 50, King-street.—For one week only. Clearing out the stock of a variety of fancy goods of every description, to make room for a new and elegant assortment which is daily expected.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS unquestionably the most efficacious Remedy in the World for Asthmatic Complaints and Coughs.—The number of cures these wonderful Pills have effected in all parts of Australasia, more particularly in cases of asthma of long standing, and coughs, leave no doubt upon the mind of all who have used them that they surpass any thing of the kind ever made known. By a perseverance with this admirable remedy, the sufferer is quickly restored to health, after every other means have failed; and it is a truth beyond dispute, that there is no case of bilious disorder or liver complaints but that will quickly yield to the powers of this mighty medicine. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York: also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

£5000 TO LEND. Also, £1000 Trust Money on real property. Mr. FREDERICK CROFT, 47, Pitt-street.

£6000 TO BE LENT, upon security of real property. For particulars, &c., apply to TEMPLETON and JONES, solicitors, 221, George-street, Sydney.

£2 (TWO POUNDS) REWARD.—Lost, Stolen, or Strayed from Boulli, on the 17th September last, a Chesnut Horse, short switch tail, branded on the near shoulder with an anchor, and on the off shoulder P. Any person restoring the animal if strayed, or giving information of the thief if stolen, to WALTER WATSON, butcher, Canterbury; or to J. H. NIXON, 20, Elizabeth-street North; shall receive the above reward.

£12 REWARD.—Lost, on 17th instant, between Bridge and Bathurst streets, in George-street, a Bundle of Notes—two £10 and seven £1. This reward will be paid on restoration of the whole.—FRANCIS BRYANT, 20, Hunter-street.

£50 REWARD.—Whereas, a native black, named CHARLEY, employed by us as a shepherd, at a station called Sam's Well, near Borah, in the District of Liverpool Plains, was barbarously murdered on FRIDAY EVENING, the 28th of September, whilst tending his flock in the bush, and strong suspicion resting upon WILLIAM WRIGHT (also then in our service, and who has since absconded), as the perpetrator of the above deed, for whom a warrant has been granted. We hereby offer a reward of £50 to any person who will lodge the said WILLIAM WRIGHT in any of her Majesty's gaols, and £20 on conviction of the murderer of the said aboriginal CHARLEY.
JAMES and E. ORR.
Borah, October 4th, 1855.
Description of the above named WILLIAM WRIGHT; height, about 5 feet 7 inches; age, about 30 years; hair, light brown; complexion, sallow; sharp featured, and inclined to stoop in his walk; country, State of Massachusetts, U. S. of America.

LOST or MISLAID, a Letter, signed John Nicholson, addressed to the undersigned, in which was enclosed a set of Bills of Exchange on London, £100, drawn by — Dobbins, in favour of ——. Whoever may find the above will please return it to the undersigned, and the public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate the said bill of exchange. H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf.

LOST, or STOLEN, from my Orchard, Newtown, one Bay Gig Horse, branded JC on the near side. If stolen, Ten Pounds reward will be given on conviction of the thief. If lost, Two Pounds will be given on recovery. ROBERT APPLETON, Newtown.

LOST, yesterday, between Waverley and Liverpool street, a Cheque drawn by Luker and Rawling, on the Bank of New South Wales, in favour of Furlong and Kennedy, for the sum of £169 3s. 3d. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped at the Bank. The finder, on returning it to the undersigned, will be rewarded for his trouble. FURLONG and KENNEDY, Dixon's Mills.

FOUND, at North Shore, on Sunday last, a Calico Pocket; the owner can obtain it by describing its contents, and paying expenses of advertisement, from J. J. WALSH, at Mr. T. Hart's, Prince-street.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on Monday, the 15th October, a Grey Mare, branded JF on the off shoulder and FJ on near shoulder, a cut on the off fore foot, near on the off hind leg. £5 will be given on conviction of the thief, if stolen; and £1 if strayed.—C. J. BULLIVAND, Jun., Gold.n Times, Camperdown.

A LADY who has had many years' experience in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Resident Governess. She is qualified to give a thorough English education, with music. Address L. M., 153, Old South Head Road.

A LABOURER wanted, to proceed to the Illawarra District. Apply THIS DAY, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

HOUSE WANTED, in the vicinity of Sydney, containing from five to eight rooms, with yard and stabling. Apply to Mr. M. ASHER, at Mr. P. Levey's Furniture Warehouse, George-street.

REQUIRED, a neat Spring Cart, with cushions complete, suitable for a respectable family. Apply by letter, stating terms, to D. D. D., Herald Office.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Wanted, a Clerk for this Institution. Applications to be forwarded in writing to the Rev. ALFRED STEPHEN, at the Institution, before Monday, the 22nd October, on which day the applicants must present themselves at the Board-room at half-past 11 a.m.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had twelve years' colonial experience, and has had the management of some of the largest stations in the northern districts, wishes for an engagement as Superintendent. Apply G. A. S., Herald Office.

TUTOR in French, the Classics, &c.—A Master of a public school is disengaged after 4. Address THETA, Post-office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The undersigned has a vacancy in his office for a Youth. JOHN BIBB architect. Macquarie street, 16th October.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—A Young Married Man, of colonial experience, who has a general knowledge of goods, and could keep a set of books by single entry, wishes for a responsible situation. Address H. C. M., Herald Office.

TO AUCTIONEERS, Merchants, &c.—A Young Man, of considerable experience, is open to an engagement as Salesman or Book-keeper, in either capacity, with a respectable firm. DELTA, Herald Office.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a first-class Milliner. Apply "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent person to take the management of a large business in the city. Apply, stating references and capability, to MILLINER, Post Office. Salary liberal.

TO MILLINERS. — Wanted, first-class Hands. Apply to FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, Pitt-street.

TEAMS wanted to load to and from Toogong, beyond Bathurst. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 59, Hunter-street.

TENTS.—Wanted to Hire several Large Tents for the Manning River Company's Land Sale at Cundletown, on the 24th instant. Apply before SATURDAY first, to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

WANTED, by a Married Couple, a situation as House Servants. Apply at 48, Hunter-street.

WANTED, for the country, a Married Couple, without family, as House Servants. Apply at the Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs SHARP, No. 32, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a General Servant, who can wash well, and understands plain Cooking. Apply. 30, Dowling-st.

WANTED, a First-class Female Servant, that can cook and make herself generally useful in a gentleman's farm house, 20 miles from Sydney. Apply to Mrs. BURRELL, South Head Road Dispensary.

WANTED a General Servant, who can cook and wash. 16, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, General House Servant, Mrs. SAMUEL THOMPSON, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a general Servant of good character. Apply to Mrs. CURTIS, 35, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED a First-rate Cook. Apply at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED a good Plain Cook. Apply No 1, Richmond-terr., Domain, between the hours of 9 and 10.

WANTED, by a German young woman, a situation as Cook or Housemaid; respectable references given. Country not objected to. Address N. S., Herald Office.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 15 or 16 years of age, as Children's Maid, and to nurse an infant. For address, apply to Mr. YUILL, tobacconist, opposite Empire Office, George-street.

WANTED, Needlework; either plain or dress-making. Apply at Mrs. BREST'S, 34, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Nurse and Needlewoman (a Protestant), in a gentleman's family, where there is no young infant. Apply for cards of address K., Herald Office. References required.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as Nursemaid; also, a Plain Cook. Apply to Mrs. PALMER, King and Pitt streets.

WANTED, a Laundress, to do a family's washing at 2s per dozen. Address A. B., General Post Office.

WANTED, by a Young Lady who has lately arrived from England, a Situation as Milliner, in or near Moreton Bay. Apply by letter, to L. M., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Man Cook and Waiter, for a gentleman's family; a Stableman, for town; Lads about fourteen, for the interior—none but respectable boys need apply; a Bengalese Man Servant, for town; an English or Scotch Female Cook, for town; a Bullock Driver (married man); Men for gardening, grooming, &c.; Farm Labourers, for New England, the Manning, &c.; a Man who can milk and make himself generally useful on a cattle station; Brickmakers; Female Servant who can milk; Tinman, Tripe and German Sausage Manufacturers, and others, at OLIVER STAINES'S Labour and Registry Office.

WANTED, a Man as Cook. Apply to Mrs. SHARP, No. 32, Hunter-street.

WANTED, Employment, by a Carpenter and Joiner. Address 91, Riley-street.

WANTED, Two Carpenters, at the Kent Brewery, Parramatta-street.

WANTED a First-rate Paperhanger. Apply at L. SACLIER, 264, George-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper, by a young Married Man, who has had good experience in accounts and business generally; also a knowledge of French. Apply A.B., Post Office, George-street South.

WANTED, Two Masons; must be sober men. Apply T. HAYSELDEN, Market-st., near Sussex-st.

WANTED, by a Young Man, about 20 years of age, a Situation in either a town or country Store; can write a good hand, quick at accounts, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to P. B., Box 252, Post Office.

WANTED, by a Young Man, who has been used to the shipping and colonial produce business, a Situation, as Shipping Clerk, Wharfinger, or Salesman; writes a good hand, and is quick at accounts. Satisfactory references given. Address E. B. W., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Carter. Apply to PHILIP KEAFAR, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, by a respectable Man, a Situation as Messenger or Porter, with three years' good character. Address T. F., 41, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Four or Five Mowers, for Parramatta. Good wages will be given to first-rate workmen. Apply to Mr. BARTLETT, Government Domain, Parramatta.

WANTED, a Young Man, as Groom and Coachman. No one need apply who has not lived in Sydney in the above capacity. Apply to Mr. RUITER, Liverpool-street East.

WANTED, a good Paperhanger, who is used to canvasing rooms. Apply COLE, Abbott's new buildings, Riley-street South, near the Boomerang.

WANTED, a Second-hand Strong Cart and Harness, complete. Apply to Mr. HOLMES, baker, King-street, near Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Steady Man, and really good Rider, to break two or three fine Horses to Saddle, near Liverpool. To a superior horseman, this would be a good engagement. Also, as Groom, a Single Man—good wages to a good man. A reference indispensable. For particulars apply to Mr. BERESFORD, auctioneer and commission agent, at Liverpool.

WANTED, a Situation in a merchant's office or a country store, by a Young Man. Has been accustomed to the former in London. First-rate references given. Address H., Herald Office.

WANTED, a strong active Boy, to make himself generally useful about a house and garden. Apply THIS MORNING, at half-past nine o'clock, at the office of Messrs. WAUGH, BROTHERS Lower Pitt-street (behind the Star Hotel and opposite Exchange Corner).

WANTED a strong active Lad as Porter. COUTTS and GRIFFITHS, 62, King-street.

WANTED, five Farm Labourers; two Germans who can drive. Mrs. HUSTLER'S, 300, George-street.

WANTED, to rent, a detached House of seven or eight good rooms, with offices and stable, in or near Sydney. Apply to A. F. WILSHIRE, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, Buyers—good Matches, 4s. 6d. per gross. JOHN FORTEY, tobacconist, opposite Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a small Boiling-down Establishment, within four miles of Sydney. Apply, with full particulars and lowest price, to A. B., Herald Office.

WALNUT TREE Green Leaves, wanted to purchase 75, Parramatta-st., near Catholic Chapel, Sydney

WANTED TO RENT, either at North Shore or Balmain, a small Cottage; with water frontage preferred. Apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom House agent, Circular Quay.

WANTED, to rent or purchase, a House within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office; four or five rooms; water laid on. Apply by letter, stating terms, &c., J. F. A. J., Herald Office.

WANTED to Borrow, £5000 upon Mortgage of property situate at Ipswich, the town at the head of the navigation, 25 miles from Brisbane, Moreton Bay, of ample value to secure the repayment of the sum wanted to be advanced, and producing a clear rental of £800 per annum. Apply to SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors, George-street, Sydney.

£50.—WANTED TO BORROW, Fifty Pounds. Address G. G. G., Herald Office.

£300.—WANTED to BORROW, £300, on the security of a life policy, the annual payments of which are secured by a rent charge. The interest will be paid as may be determined on. Address, stating terms, &c., to A. Z., Herald Office.

£350 WANTED immediately, for a term, on first rate city security. Answers to J., Herald Office, will be attended to.

£6000. — WANTED, upon ample security, the Six Thousand Pounds. For particulars apply to GURNER, TOMPSON, and ROBBERDS, 158, George-street, Sydney. October 17.

A MARRIED COUPLE, or two Gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, in a private house, replete with every comfort. The house is pleasantly situated, and commands a fine view of the harbour. For cards, apply HOBSON and WHITING, Hunter-street.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, and a Single Gentleman, can be accommodated with board and residence within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Apply to Mr. PEARSON, baths, next the Royal Hotel, George-street.

APARTMENTS.—A Drawing-room and two Bedrooms, together, or separately, with or without Board. Suitable for single gentlemen, or a family. 10, Wynyard-lane.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man desiring a comfortable home, in a quiet family, where there are no children, can be accommodated at 33, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. Terms, 30s.

A SHOP TO LET.—Inquire at 2, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. Small stock to be taken at valuation.

A COTTAGE TO BE LET on the Balmain road—containing four rooms; kitchen, servants' room, coach house, and stable; a garden stocked with fruit trees; also two paddocks. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. COLIN MACKENZIE, Supreme Court.

A VACANCY for two Gentlemen, or a Married Couple, with use of drawing-room, at 5, Devonshire-place, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

BALMAIN, Waterview Bay.—To LET, two new Cottages, at Mr J. M'CULLUM'S, milkman, Strathean.

BOARD and LODGING in a Private Family, where there are no children, residing at Waverley.—This offers an excellent opportunity to two or three gentlemen desirous of the comforts of a respectable home. The mansion is large and commodious, very healthy, with a fine sea breeze. As the object of the advertiser is to form a family circle and a domestic home, where every comfort will be studied, and where profit is a minor consideration, none but gentlemen of respectability, and who can give the highest references, will be treated with. Arrangements will be made, if required, to convey the parties to and from Sydney. A new and excellent Pianoforte on the premises. The highest references given. Apply by letter to D. D. D., Herald Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for single gentlemen, 45, Alma-terrace, Yurong-street, Hyde Park.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two or three Gentlemen, at No. 67, Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

BOARD and Residence for two or three gentlemen, in a family where there are no children. The house is large and pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office, and commands a view of the harbour and flagstaff. No. 41, Bathurst-street, West.

COMFORTABLE Board and Lodgings at Mrs. CONSTY'S, 105, Cumberland street; terms, 25s. per week.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES to LET, taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Wharf, Bathurst-st.

CLEVELAND HOUSE, near the SYDNEY RAILWAY TERMINUS.—A most capacious and commodious Family Mansion; with extensive Cellarage and Out-Offices, and admirably adapted, both from situation and extent, either for a First-class Hotel, Splendid City Residence, or Large Educational Establishment.
TO BE LET, That splendid city mansion, CLEVELAND HOUSE, containing the following extensive accommodation:—
On the GROUND FLOOR—Spacious front verandah, 10 feet wide, extending along two sides of the house; large entrance hall, with handsome staircase leading to the next floor: drawing-room, 24¾ feet by 17 feet 10 inches; dining-room, 28¾ feet by 17½ feet; breakfast parlour, 17½ feet by 10¾ feet; library, 17½ feet by 12½ feet; and office, 8 feet by 7¼ feet; also back verandah.
On the FIRST FLOOR are spacious landing and 6 large bedrooms; one, 24½ feet by 17 feet 10 inches; two, 17 feet 10 inches by 12½ feet; one, 16 feet 10 inches by 11 feet 2 inches; one, 17 feet 9 inches by 10 feet 9 inches; and the remaining one, 9 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 9 inches.
*** This floor is reached by two different staircases, one from the front entrance hall; the other, for the use of the domestics, is at the rear of the house.
The SERVANTS' OFFICES consist of kitchen, 20 feet by 17½ feet, fitted with large range, oven, sink, &c.; pantry, 15 feet by 17½ feet, fitted with shelves; scullery, with fireplace in it, 17 feet by 7¼ feet, with servants' room over it; also, stone-flagged dairy.
In the BASEMENT of the house are four large cellars, perhaps as fine as any in the city.
The Out-offices consist of a six-stall stable, harness-room, and large open shed, weatherboard buildings, coach-house, hay and corn store with loft over, and coachman's residence, a range of stone buildings; also a bakehouse. These out-offices face into and form two sides of a large court-yard at the rear of the house. Behind is again is an outer yard, in which is a large pigeon and fowlhouse—a round building erected with brick.
The above property almost adjoins the Sydney Railway terminus, and is in every respect, both from situation, large accommodation, and extensive cellarage, adapted for a first-class hotel or academy.
For particulars, apply to Mr. ISAAC LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square.
Sydney, 15th October, 1855.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, a Family, Boarding, or Schoolhouse. Apply 31, Brougham-street, top of William-street.

FIRST-RATE HOTEL.—To LET, the Star Hotel (opposite the New Exchange), Macquarie-place, Sydney, an advantageous site for business; 19 rooms, furnished throughout; capable of great improvement in the hands of competent persons. For particulars apply to Mrs. E. WILLIAMS, on the premises.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Apply Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. — Two large rooms, as sitting room and bedroom; commanding a splendid view of the harbour. For cards of address, apply to Mr. KING, 89, George-street.

FURNISHED COTTAGE at Balmain, replete with every requisite for a respectable family, including use of linen, &c. The house contains five rooms, kitchen—a good yard and well of water attached. Rent to a respectable tenant three guineas per week. Apply to Mr. FITZPATRICK, builder, Balmain; or at the Phoenix Wharf.

HOTEL TO LET.—To LET, a large and well-furnished Hotel, situate in the most central part of the city. The bar fittings, furniture, and other articles, may be taken at a valuation, and a lease given for one, three, or five years. None but principals will be treated with. For further particulars apply to EGAN and SON, merchants, opposite the Market, George-street.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED Bed and Sitting-room to LET, for a lady and gentleman, 16, Elizabeth-street North.

GENTEELY Furnished Apartments, with attendance, 2, Trinity-place, Lower Fort-street.

LARGE STORES, GEORGE-STREET. — TO LET, those Two extensive Stores, situate in the most central part of George-street, and close to the Post Office, lately in the occupation of Messrs. James Stewart and Co. One, the new building, is admirably adapted for an Auction Room, or a Wholesale Grocery Business. The other would make a good Bonded or General Store. They will be let either separately or together. Desirable tenants liberally treated with. Apply to T. S. MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

OFFICES and Unfurnished Rooms to be LET, 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

OFFICES to LET. Apply 25, Elizabeth-street North.

OFFICES TO LET, in George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales. Enquire of T. E. WEEDON, solicitor George-street.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, 1, Mostyn's-buildings, Church-hill.

ROOMS to LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, at 15, Bathurst-street East. Board, if required.

SHOP and two Rooms to LET, well adapted for any business, No. 22, Botany-street, Chippendale.

STORES to LET, consisting of three floors, more than 70 feet long, in the best part of George-street. Enquire of Messrs NOTT and EDWARDS, on the premises, one door south of Bathurst-street.

STORES.—Capital Stores to LET, in George and Sussex streets, at low rents. Apply to D. PARKER, 19, York-street.

STORES. — Stores to LET, with frontage to Bathurst-street, adjoining the Australian Brewery; also Smaller Stores, with entrance from Bathurst-street. Rent mode-rate. Apply WILLIAM CLARKE and CO., Australian Brewery.

STORAGE for Free Goods at W. H. ROLFE'S, Pitt street North, Circular Quay.

STORAGE for Free and Bonded Goods, at the Circular Wharf. Apply CHARLES BIRD, Circular Quay.

THREE GENTLEMEN can have Board, or Partial Board, in a private family at 59 Elizabeth street North.

TO LET and FOR SALE. — House, Cumberland-street, 6 rooms; house, Forbes-street; houses of 5 rooms, Balmain; houses and farms, Cook's River; houses, Kissing Point; rooms, offices, stores, &c. For SALE, house, Surry Hills, £165; cottage, Cleveland-street, £45; house, Kissing Point, £600; also, allotments at Parramatta, Newtown, Balmain, Cook's River. Wanted to Purchase, detached brick cottages, 5 rooms; also land on Newtown Road and Cleveland Paddocks. GEORGE F. BAKER, auctioneer, agent, &c., opposite Mort's-buildings. N.B.—Money lent from £1 to £100.

TO LET, the Upper Floor of a House, in George-street, containing six rooms, delightfully situated; rent, £100 per annum. Address to P. H., Herald Office.

TO LET, a House, in George-street North, opposite the entrance to Campbell's Wharf, lately occupied by A. Fanning, containing six rooms and a kitchen, and water on. Inquire at the next house.

TO LET, a House, containing four rooms; water laid on. 240 Pitt-street. Apply at 241, Pitt-street South.

TO LET, Furnished, Two front Rooms on the first floor, suitable for offices. Enquire 23, York-street, near Barrack-street.

TO LET, a House in Liverpool street, with seven rooms, water laid on, and every convenience. Apply to Mr. DALLEY, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a Coach-house, Stabling, and Blacksmith's Forge. 45, Hunter-street.

TO LET, two Houses in Gloucester-street, each containing five rooms and kitchen, with water laid on. Apply to WILLIAM CRANE, 249, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

TO LET, at Balmain, a Stone Cottage, situated in Adolphus-street; has a verandah, four large rooms, an attached kitchen, a garden in front, a good yard, and well of good water. Apply to Mr. GAREY, on the premises.

TO LET, a neat Verandah House, containing four rooms, detached and large yard, No. 151, Palmer-street, near the South Head Road. Apply next door to J. MURPHY.

TO LET, in George-street, opposite the Cathedral, a first-floor room, with use of kitchen, and every other convenience attached. Rent 15s. Apply to J. WILSON, tailor, &c., as above.

TO LET, Ultimo Cottage, consisting of six rooms; detached kitchen, stable, and coach-house, with a large garden and three fenced-in paddocks. Apply to Mrs. HARRIS, at Ultimo House.

TO LET, on the Surry Hills, a comfortable family Cottage, of four rooms, kitchen, pantry, well of water, &c. Apply to Mr. W. TAYLOR, Sussex-street, foot of Market street.

TO LET, a neat and delightfully situate Cottage, at Pitt-street, Redfern, containing six rooms and kitchen, with garden front and rear. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, next Bank of Australasia.

TO LET, in Underwood-street, Paddington, No. 6, Elizabeth-buildings, containing four rooms and kitchen. Apply to Mr. COWLISHAW, 40, Burton-street.

TO LET for a term, a small Farm, with a Cottage erected thereon; fenced in, and plenty of good water; situated at Castle Hill. Apply at 45, Pitt-street South; or Mr. E. PURSER, Castle Hill.

TO LET, the Upper Part of a House, for Offices or Dwelling. 3, Barrack-street.

TO LET, a House, No. 19, Brougham-street, 5 rooms and kitchen; also a House in Dixon-street. Enquire at the Cherry Tree Inn, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets.

TO LET, portion of Garard's Wharf, Bathurst-street. Apply to Mr. WOODHOUSE, on the premises.

TO LET, five roomed Houses, rent 21s., no taxes, good water, near Ultimo House. Enquire of Messrs. WANT and CO., solicitors, Pitt-street; Mr. WOODHOUSE, Garard's Wharf, Bathurst-street; Mr. CHAMBERS, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, Shop, in Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. Samuels, tailor. For further particulars apply to Messrs. LEVY and MICHAEL, solicitors, George-street.

TO LET, for remainder of the term of lease (15 months), those new and commodious Stores in York-street known as Lloyd's Stores, and in the occupation of the undersigned. For terms apply to HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

TO LET, a House containing three rooms, completely Furnished, pleasantly situate in Judge-street, Woolloomooloo. Good yard, and a well of good water. Apply to Mr. WEARIN, police office. 9th October, 1855.

TO LET, at Paddington, Six first-class Houses, at the corner of Underwood and Elizabeth streets; delightfully situated and commanding an extensive view of the Harbour, Sydney Heads, and the sea beyond. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. TAYLOR, Sussex-street, foot of Market-street.

TO LET, a comfortable Family Residence, situated in Tilney-terrace, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo. Containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., lately occupied by Rawack, Esq. Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street.

TO LET, a House containing ten rooms, with kitchen, pantry, two stall stable and coachhouse, &c. No. 7 Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

TO LET, a House and Premises, in King and Newcomen streets, well adapted for a family hotel, consisting of eight rooms, double verandah, cellar, 37 x 23, kitchen, servants' apartments, and out-offices; also, a Cottage adjoining, with five apartments. To competent parties the above would prove a most profitable speculation, as it is notorious that a hotel of the above description is much required for the reception and accommodation of visitors to this thriving and healthy locality. The railroad, now so quickly progressing, when completed will cause an immense influx of visitors to this site. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned. GEORGE TULLY, Newcastle, 10th October.

TO LET, a first-class Verandah House, containing 4 (four) rooms; kitchen, and servant's room, with a hall-entrance and the use of a well of water. The house is most healthfully and pleasantly situated in Devonshire-street, Surry Hills, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Post Office, and commands a view of the Harbour in front, and Botany and its Heads at the back. The house is opposite to Pine Cottage. For particulars enquire at the Pelican Hotel, South Head Road.

TO LET, a Dwelling-house, containing six rooms and kitchen, with well of good water, No. 18, Dowling-street. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, 25, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a four-roomed House in Woolloomooloo. Apply to T. and R. ROWE, builders, Robin Hood-lane.

TO LET, those splendid Stores corner of Wynyard-lane, now in the occupation of ELLIS DYAM.

TO LET, a four-roomed Shop, with a good yard, water laid on, in Sussex-street, next door but one to Russell's Foundry. Apply to DANIEL COOPER, Waterloo Warehouse.

TO BE LET, for a term, a House situated in Woolloomooloo Bay, Bay-street, next to Palmerston House. Apply at the French Auction Rooms, Wynyard-street.

TO BE LET, the Shop and Premises situated on the west side of Pitt-street, at present occupied by Mr. Elworthy, tailor and draper. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, No. 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, a House, containing seven rooms, kitchen, and other conveniences, in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and within a few minutes' walk of Hyde Park. Apply to W. BRADRIDGE, Architect, 190, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, the Shop and Dwelling-house situated at the corner of Campbell and Crown streets, lately known as the Bristol Inn. Apply to Mr. COWLISHAW, 40, Burton-street.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—Two Acres of Land, in full crop, with Cottage of seven rooms, or Cottage of three rooms, to LET or SELL. Price low. Copeland's Cottages, Rose Bay Road, Waverley.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, &c.—TO LET, in the centre of Sydney, a first-rate Workshop, &c.; also a quantity of benches and other materials to be disposed of. For particulars apply at 56, King-street.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS. Fancy Depository, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

VACANT, Handsome Furnished Apartments.—Astor House, Wylde's-buildings, Cumberland-street, North.

VICTORIA.

We have papers from Melbourne to Saturday, the 13th instant. Subjoined are a few extracts:—

English Bankruptcy and Colonial Insolvency Compared.—Sir George Stephen, so famous for his exertions in behalf of negro emancipation, has published a pamphlet, in the form of a letter to the Governor, in which he institutes a comparison between the systems of English bankruptcy and colonial insolvency. The deep interest of the subject, and the high reputation of the writer, entitle this production to careful perusal. Sir George attributes the wild speculation prevalent in Melbourne, and the low state of commercial credit, to the inefficiency of the colonial law and practice in matters of insolvency. He traces this inefficiency to its cause, and shows that it extends both to the protection of the rights of creditors and the securing the insolvent estate. Sir George proceeds to contrast the operation of the two systems, introducing, *inter alia*, a comparison between the size and elegance of the Bankruptcy Courts in England, and the imposing formalities observed within their precincts, and the confinement and confusion of the Insolvency Court of Melbourne, and the "complete humiliation" of the Commissioner: "degraded" to perform the functions of a platform or pot-house chairman. The comparison between the operation of the two systems is carefully carried out, and the objections taken to that in force in Melbourne will commend themselves to the careful consideration of all classes of our citizens.

Victoria Private Execution Act.—In a supplementary *Government Gazette*, issued on Wednesday, it was announced that her Majesty's assent had been given to this Act.

Agricultural Prospects.—We are informed that the prospects of a fine crop have never, within the memory of the oldest colonist, been excelled at this time of the year; the late rains have had a most beneficial effect, both upon the crops already got in and upon the land still under the plough. The ploughing is going on most successfully, and, in consequence of the very favourable aspect which farming now presents, thousands of acres will this year be under summer fallow. The early-sown crop is everywhere most luxuriant, while the later sowing is entirely out of danger. Indeed from all parts the agricultural intelligence is of the most cheering nature.

"Melbourne Punch."—This week's publication is equal to any of its predecessors. The principal illustration is suggested by the details recent English journals give of Sir Charles Hotham's experience in the use of rockets. One side of the picture is bright, and represents his Excellency ascending heavenward, from beside the triumphal arch on Prince's Bridge, in what pyrotechnists would call a blaze of triumph, his glory being contemplated by a vast assemblage. The dark side represents the descent of the scorched stick of the rocket, with the charred and blackened head of his Excellency at the end of it, into the sea, on which approaches from a distance a ship, with bright sails, bearing the new constitution. Another clever illustration represents the operation of the Dog Act—to the horror of the ladies who have pet poodles, and neglect to register them.

Port Phillip Farmers' Society.—The Government have granted to this society a block of three acres of land, situate opposite the Melbourne University, and with one side abutting on the Flemington road. The purpose to which this land will be applied is the establishment of a permanent show yard, and the grant has been made for a term of fourteen years, the property to vest in trustees appointed by the society. The ground has been enclosed with a seven feet fence of galvanised iron, and offices and sheds of the same material have been erected within the enclosure. That portion of the yard destined to be the depository of agricultural implements and utensils sent in for exhibition has been partitioned off by a separate fence. The pecuniary grant from the Government has enabled the society to erect this fencing, and it is supposed that the establishment of a permanent yard will not only add to the importance of the association in respect to the numerical strength of its members, but will effect a saving to its finances of £200 to £300 a year. The contractor for the fencing was Mr. Schafield, of Moonee Pounds, and the amount of the contract £850. The annual stock and implement show takes place early in November; and with respect to the prizes, the novel feature of presenting successful competitors exhibiting horses with accurate portraits of their animals will, no doubt add to the interest of the exhibition. The society now numbers nearly three hundred members.

Highway Robberies.—A robbery, under arms, was committed upon William Burbege, on the night of the 4th instant, between Williamstown and Saltwater River. Two men stopped him at about eight o'clock in the evening, and, presenting pistols, demanded his money. They took £20 in notes, £7 in gold, and a silver watch.—Peter M'Gee and his mate were also robbed on the 5th instant, near Mount Misery, on the Blackwood road. They were attacked by three men on horseback, who presented pistols. They were obliged to strip and deliver, namely, £27 in money, and two watches.—Edward Kerr was also robbed on the 27th ultimo, between Mount Blackwood and the Jim Crow. He was set upon by three men, who stripped him, and then tied him to a tree, from which he was released the next morning by some diggers.

The Corporation Finances.—The audited abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Corporation for the year ended 31st August, 1855, has been published, and from it are gleaned the following facts: The receipts for the half-year ended 28th February last amount to £224 938 1s 2d, and for the half-year to 31st August, £106,132 6s 5d, or a total of £331,070 7s 7d, of which the town rate items on the year are £77 917 16s lighting rate, £9833 3s 10d; and markets, £18,279 14s 6d; the other principal items being £15,986 6s 10d for the formation of private lanes; £8348 17s 3d special works; £25,000 from the Government in liquidation of Debenture Loan Fund; £15,000 interest on loan, and £150,000 repayment of ditto. The expenditure for the year is shown to be £268,133 12s 11d, to which is to be added a balance from September, 1854, of £52,964 1s 11d, which, with a sum of £9972 12s 9d in hand on 1st September last, balances the amounts received. Amongst the items of expenditure, we find some £15,000 paid away in salaries; £160,804 3s 5d public works; £30,750 interest on debentures: £25,000 instalment. (No. 1) in liquidation of Debenture Loan; £10,000 repayment of Fitzroy Ward Improvement Loan; £4935 formation of Smith-street, Collingwood; and, say £5700 towards lighting the city.

Mount William Diggings.—Our Warrnambool correspondent says:—"We have seen some fine specimens of gold brought by several townspeople from the diggings at Mount William, Linton's Diggings, and Fiery Creek. They have all done well except one, who returns from want of health. They speak of the rush as being large, but many will soon have to return to their old retreats, where they will, doubtless, upon reflection, wish they had let 'well alone.' Our neighbours return in about a week, with large reinforcements to join in the honours and conflicts of gold-finders."—*Portland Guardian.*

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. Mr. Pringle, of Geelong, visited Strathdownie, seventy miles south-east from Portland, on the 13th instant. The families in the neighbourhood gladly availed themselves of his visit, and gathered at East Strathdownie on Sunday, the 16th instant, when he preached an eloquent sermon and administered the sacrament of baptism to six infants. The sermon and whole service were most impressive and suitable, leaving, it is hoped, impressions which will not soon be effaced.—*Portland Guardian.*

Extraordinary Hunt.—The hounds met on Campaspe-road, and shortly found a kangaroo on Grassy Plains, and ran him at a terrific pace, and killed in thirty five minutes in the Bendigo Creek, close to Robinson's Station. He proved to be a "forester," estimated at the enormous weight of 250 lbs. Messrs. Cahill and M'Pherson, being well mounted, were in at the death, which was of the most exciting kind. The kangaroo took to the water, which at this part is of great depth and considerable width, keeping the hounds at bay for fifteen minutes. So great was his strength the hounds were in great danger of being killed; as it was, he destroyed a very valuable bitch. Mr. Jones had a very narrow escape: having charged the creek at full speed, and failing, both horse and rider were immersed in the middle, and he had to swim for his life—horse, hounds, kangaroo, and himself floundering at the same time. The tail has been exhibited for the last few days, and acknowledged by some of the oldest settlers to be the largest killed in this country.—*Bendigo Advertiser.*

The Aborigines of Victoria.—An appeal in behalf of the Church of England Mission to the Aborigines having been made by the Committee, many of the Sabbath-schools have cheerfully responded, and amongst them the sum of £14 5s. 11d. has been received from the children of St. Mark's Sabbath-school. The society, which has only been two years established, is now in a promising position. Two missionaries are located upon the Murray River, near its junction with the Darling, where they can be in communication with about fifteen hundred of the natives. The station is intended eventually to be a settlement, in which the natives will be encouraged to permanently settle down. It will continue a school for the education of such children as can be induced to attend, and operate as a centre whence the missionaries may itinerate among the tribes at a distance. By these means there will be a combination of the several plans which suggest themselves for working out the object of the society.

TASMANIA.

SINGULAR LIBEL CASE.

At the civil sittings of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, on Tuesday, 2nd October, perhaps one of the most remarkable trials on record took place, for alleged libel. We allude to the case of "Gough v. Waddell"—the defendant Waddell being the printer of the *Launceston Examiner*. Commenting on the trial, the *Examiner* thus points out the speciality of the case:—"The *Examiner* in this instance was merely a reporter, and if the technicalities of legal procedure had not prevented the admission of evidence, we were prepared to prove that the words imputed had been uttered, not in the back slums of a public house, but in the open air, in the vicinity of the hustings, and in the hearing of hundreds. We printed Gough's '*ipsissima verba*,' *the exact words he used with such shameful frequency; and it is the first time in the history of libel, that a speaker has instituted proceedings to recover damages when the alleged libel was his own language.*"

GOUGH V. WADDELL.

Action for libel. For the plaintiff, the Attorney-General; Brewer, attorney. For the defendant, Mr. Knight; Gleadow and Son, attorneys.

The following jury was sworn:—

Messrs. W. Dodery, E. F. Desse, J. Davidson, R. Dickenson, George Drummond, John Dryden, Charles Clayton, Thomas Dugan (Emu Plains), John Dyer, Timothy Dynan, Thomas Dugan (Breadalbane), J. Edwards.

(According to the usual practice in civil cases, the jury list was handed to the counsel on both sides. Mr. Brewer, for the plaintiff, was assisted by Mr. Matthews (Wellington-street), to strike out the names of persons objected to).

The Attorney-General said the plaintiff in this action was Mr. Richard Gough, and the defendant was the printer and publisher of a newspaper called the *Launceston Examiner*. The declaration stated that the defendant had falsely and maliciously published of and concerning the plaintiff, a certain libel in the words following: "Mr. Gough, the seconder of Mr. Matthews, said at a preliminary meeting held in the Star Inn—'Gentlemen, you must return seven b—— old lags; above all, his Worship must be an old lag.'" The declaration further stated the libel was published with the intent, and that the defendant so wished it to be believed, that the plaintiff had uttered language "so virulent and vile" as to be a person of deeply depraved character. The damages were laid at £500. To this declaration the defendant pleaded not guilty; that he did not publish the libel; and that it had not the meaning alleged, but he (the Attorney-General) apprehended that if he could show that the defendant was the publisher of the *Launceston Examiner*, that he had published such a libel, and that the plaintiff was the person meant, he would be entitled to a verdict. The learned gentleman then proceeded to direct the attention of the jury to the circumstances. There had been just before the appearance of the paragraph in question, an election of aldermen in Launceston, and the retiring seven were so good as to be ready to give their services for another two years. But they had reversed the motto which says "Divide and conquer," for their policy on this occasion was to "Combine and conquer;" and thus, like a clenched fist, there was no withstanding them. There were, however, differences of opinion amongst the good people of Launceston; many persons, amongst them the plaintiff, did not want to have all the seven in again: it was thought by some an infusion of new blood might be useful; at all events, the seven were not destined to walk the course, for a gentleman named Matthews contested the election. It would readily be understood that at such a time a good deal of excitement prevailed amongst the good folks of Launceston, and many hard words were bandied about, which, though perfectly allowable during the time of a contest, were altogether out of place when that contest was over. And this was what in his (the Attorney-General's) opinion constituted the peculiar atrocity of the libel on the plaintiff—that after all was over, when the party whose cause the paper espoused was triumphant—that then the ashes of dissension should be again raked up, for the purpose of making an attack on the plaintiff—which if untrue, was indeed atrocious. His client did deny its truth, but he (the Attorney-General) would show its want of truthfulness on a better authority—on the authority of the publisher of the paper himself. Did he say it was true—did he come into court and plead that it was true? Nothing of the kind. And would the jury believe that if he could have ventured to do so—if he could have adopted a course which would have sent the plaintiff out of court,—that he would not have done so? Yes, if he were an honest man he would have done so. But now he came into court adding falsehood to libel. It was for the jury to bear in mind the time that libel had been published: not during the election, but after it was over. It was not the result of exuberance of feeling caused by the triumph of a party; it was not a simple shout of "Cock-a-doodle-do"—of that they would not have complained; but it was a deliberate attack on the plaintiff. The learned gentleman said he would proceed to read the article containing the libel, in the Examiner of 6th January last; he thought it necessary to read the whole, lest he should be charged with unfairness in taking what suited his purpose, and omitting the rest. (We have endeavoured to give the passing observations of the learned gentleman, some of whose remarks elicited considerable laughter):

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

> We to-day publish in a convenient form the votes given at the Municipal Election on Monday.

Why was that done? Was it not to direct public attention in a marked way to the names of the persons who had voted adverse to the wishes of the paper?

> The constituency of Launceston on this, as on former occasions, have proved themselves to be worthy of the franchise by the manner in which they have exercised it.

Of course.

> But though the result is satisfactory, there are incidents which cannot but pain the feelings of every one whose mind is properly constituted.

That means constituted like the writer in the *Examiner.*

> Never before were language and sentiments so virulent and vile uttered in the open face of man, and in the broad sunshine of heaven. They indicate a depth of depravity which few of our readers could have imagined to exist. Several correspondents have directed attention to the sort of oratory employed by the "friends" of Mr. Matthews, and from the communication of one we extract the following choice specimens:—
>
> "Mr. Gough, the seconder of Mr. Matthews said at a preliminary meeting held in the Star Inn—'Gentlemen, you must return seven b—— old lags—above all, his worship must be an old lag.'"
>
> * Note.—Lag is the slang term for transported offender.—Ed. *L. E.*

(The learned gentleman particularly called the attention of the jury to the passage, as containing the libel complained of.)

> "On the polling-day the same gentleman declared that there were only two classes in the country—the convicted, and those who ought to have been. He could pay twenty shillings in the pound, which was more than some of the aldermen could do, though they were free men. The old prisoners were better than the b—— free.
>
> "Mr. Locke, the landlord of the Prince of Wales public-house, and the proposer of Mr. Matthews, harangued the crowd the whole day from the steps to the hustings. Among other things he said, 'I have a right here, because I was sent here, which is more than they (the seven aldermen re-elected) can say. The greater number of insolvents were originally free, while the old lags could pay twenty shillings in the pound.'
>
> "Mr. Samuel Watson said we have been sent here, and these men (the seven re-elected) came for fear of being sent. If they had been caught they would have been hanged. These fellows won't sit with Matthews; let 'em resign then, and we'll send six others like him. What is the difference? It's only first and second class convicts!
>
> "A ratepayer on being asked by the sheriff how he should record his vote said, 'For the yellow jacket: I'm a yellow jacket myself.'
>
> "Mr. Sage, alluding to one of the existing aldermen passing remarked, 'That's the fellow who says he won't sit with an old lag. We'll show him who he shall sit with.'
>
> "Mr. Gough said to several men when coming up to the poll, 'You're obliged to vote as you do, but you ought to be ashamed of yourself, you are an old prisoner.'
>
> "One man when the poll was opened said that any old lag voting for the seven ought to be FLOGGED at the triangles. A constable stationed at the entrance ladder held forth most volubly in favour of Mr. Matthews, and predicted his triumphant return, as the country belonged to convicts by right of expatriation."
>
> It may minister to the vanity of the speakers to be thus reported.

I should scarcely think it—

> But any advantage they claim must be conceded.

The lofty style of this article is rather a joke—

> It is a public duty to place their utterances upon record. We cannot prevent those who consider it an honourable distinction to study in a gaol and matriculate in a dock, from having the full benefit of their criminal beatitude. But we shudder at their ambition.
>
> The present time is perhaps the least auspicious that could have been taken for a demonstration in favour of felony. Van Diemen's Land is not a penal colony, and those who *proclaim* themselves convicts or ex-convicts have no business here.

Of course not! Nobody but the people who agree with the *Examiner!*

> This is a free country, and none but freemen should remain within its precincts. None of those so loud in proclaiming their penal condition would venture on the same exposure in New South Wales, South Australia, or Victoria; and we venture to predict that in less than two years public sentiment in Tasmania will frown all such wickedness into the shade. To evoke class distinctions, and to challenge the suffrage for a candidate on no other ground than that he had been convicted—

That was an assertion that the plaintiff had done so.

> Were errors the most absurd that could have been committed. The public put no distinction between the inhabitants of this island.

No; the public did not, but could that be said of the *Examiner?*

> And if Mr. Matthews was a suitable person for alderman, his qualifications could have been pointed out. The bulk of the community did not know, and would never have cared to enquire whether Mr. Matthews and his adhering plumpers had been prisoners. But they ticketted themselves, and by the most silly and senseless course of procedure attracted attention which must be anything but pleasant for years to come.
>
> While, however, men may be entitled to stigmatise themselves, to affix a perpetual brand to their characters which will be remembered with burning shame by their descendants—

Yes, the paper takes care of that.

> they can have no right to insult or reproach their neighbour, or to revive in his recollection passages in his life which he would willingly forget, and which he is solicitous his children should never learn.

How well such virtuous declarations sound in the same breath with the libel!

> A stern and unyielding defiance must be given to this sort of shameful intimidation, and the nuisance be put down, if necessary, with a strong hand.

That is, by articles in the *Examiner.*

> Would it not be cruel for a free man to insult another moving in the same sphere by a reference to his former condition? and is it less cruel—is it not more insulting, when the ex-convict, not reformed but free, ventures to taunt better men? We have no doubt an effectual remedy will be applied to the evil. Those who attempt to revive the painful past—to torture the rescued and respectable man—to lacerate the feelings of the affectionate wife, and to agonise the heart of innocent children—may not inappropriately be termed FLOGGERS. They wield a lash more fatal to the peace and happiness of families than if they applied a scourge of scorpions.

And such a scourge no doubt the writer in the *Examiner* considered he applied to the plaintiff, when he wrote that article. But he (the Attorney-General) hoped he would find that the scourge was in other hands. Where, he would ask, was the whip too good for a man who could deliberately and knowingly pen a libel so diabolical and so false? When the liberty of the press degenerated into such licentious attacks as the one complained of, the only remedy was an appeal to a jury. That appeal was now made by the plaintiff in this action. He asserted that so far from having used the language imputed to him, he had not even been present at the time and place alleged in the paragraph. Why had not the defendant pleaded that the libel was true, and brought as witnesses the correspondents who furnished the information? Could he do so? Let the jury fancy, if they could, the character of the man who could print so atrocious a libel in a newspaper which was understood to have a considerable circulation; circulated, did he say?—yes, he would show the jury that even in Melbourne, a place with which the plaintiff had a trade, this very paper (holding it up) was seen attached to a looking-glass in a public concert-room; there the name of the plaintiff was branded; there his character was talked about. In Melbourne, of course, people were "nuts on it," for there the *Launceston Examiner*, it was well known, had sympathisers; he hoped the public here did not sympathise with it. Now, he would ask the jury, would any amount of damages compensate the plaintiff, or even the community, for the article was calculated to do a general injury, by perpetuating the worst of all social distinctions, that of class. The damages claimed were not exorbitant or vindictive; they might fairly have asked for more. Let the jury recollect when the libel was published—let them remember that it was after the election was over—when the party supported by the paper was triumphant. It ought not to be forgotten that the libel was greatly aggravated by these circumstances. The learned gentleman concluded by saying that he would prove the publication of the libel, its application to the plaintiff, and that the defendant was the publisher.

In reply to the Attorney-General, Mr. Knight said the publication must be proved, and

Mr. Watkins, clerk of the Supreme Court, was sworn and examined by Mr. Brewer: I hold in my hand a declaration made by the publisher of the *Launceston Examiner*; it has the certificate of Mr. Champ attached to it; was present when Mr. Champ affixed his signature; he is Colonial Secretary of this island.

The declaration was read, and put in for the plaintiff.

Mr. Knight took an objection on the ground that the name of the paper was different to that set forth in the declaration.

After some discussion between the counsel on both sides, the judge overruled the objection, and the Attorney-General obtained leave to add to the declaration, the words,—*Commercial and Agricultural Advertiser.*

At this stage, the jury in Burgess and another v. Simmons came into court, and on being asked if they were all agreed, the foreman said that there were nine for the defendant and three for the plaintiff, whereupon the judge sent them back to their room.

The Attorney-General also put in a copy of the *Launceston Examiner* of 6th January, containing the alleged libel.

Mr. Knight objected on the ground that the Newspaper Act required and made express provision for the production in court of the signed copies of newspapers forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.

The Attorney-General in reply, contended that the declaration made by the publisher was sufficient proof.

After some further discussion, and a reference to the Act, the learned judge overruled the objection, holding that the method of proof was optional.

The Attorney-General then called the following evidence:—

John Joseph Moore sworn: I have read a leading article in the *Launceston Examiner* of 6th January; I believe the plaintiff in this action is the Mr. Gough alluded to.

By Mr. Knight: I was present at the election of aldermen in January; Mr. Gough took an active part in the election; Mr. Matthews was proposed and seconded as a candidate; Mr. Alfred Locke proposed him, and Mr. Gough seconded; Mr. Gough was calling upon people to vote for Matthews; did not call upon them as lags; he was very zealous on behalf of Mr. Matthews; I was present the greater part of the day.

Alfred Locke sworn—I know the plaintiff; have seen an article in the *Launceston Examiner* of 6th January; I believe the plaintiff is referred to in that article; I saw the paper in February last, at Tattersall's Hotel, in Melbourne, and heard it read; I was ashamed of it and went away; I also saw it cut out and attached to a looking-glass in a concert room.

By Mr. Knight: I am the landlord of the Prince of Wales Inn, and also the proprietor.

This closed the plaintiff's case, and

Mr. Knight addressed the Jury for the defence. He said that one very important consideration for the Jury was the spirit and purport of the article, and the object of the writer in putting it before the public. It was very necessary that these things should be looked at. Nor was it less necessary that they should look at the character in which the plaintiff came before them; let them look also at the passage of which he complained, and the passages of which he did not complain. The declaration, for instance, stated that the plaintiff was accused of having said, "You must return seven —— old lags," and there the declaration stopped; but neither the declaration nor the learned Attorney-General denied the statement that Mr. Gough had himself done what the article strongly deprecated. It was made the subject of censure in the article that the speakers on the occasion referred to had themselves divided the community into two classes—"those who had been sent out and those who ought to have been." The learned gentleman commented on the difficulty which would have attended an attempt to prove the facts by calling the correspondents who had furnished the information. Besides, it was absolutely necessary that newspapers should have correspondents, and they could neither be expected to be responsible for all they said, nor would it be fair to give up the names. The learned gentleman said the learned Attorney-General, if he wished to aggravate the case against Mr. Waddell, might have asked Mr. Locke respecting other portions of the article—

The Attorney-General rose with some warmth, and appealed to the learned judge as to whether Mr. Knight was not going out of the way to misrepresent him, which he would not permit any man to do. After some discussion, in which the learned Attorney-General (observing Mr. Waddell smiling) said he would laugh on the other side of his mouth before the action was over,—

Mr. Knight continued—Let the jury look at the paragraph. Did not the writer clearly mean to pass a censure on those persons who had alluded publicly to their former condition? Was not that a legitimate subject for newspaper criticism? Did not the article go to show that it was not creditable to make a former unfortunate condition the ground for supporting a particular candidate, and making that the turning-point of the election? It was the very object of the writer to expose and frown down the conduct of those who made a boast of their former condition, and he would ask, should such conduct be passed over in silence by a public journal? The writer did not interfere with the right of such parties to vote as they chose; he said himself the public made no distinction between the classes of the candidates. What the paper complained of was that the persons concerned in the election, as mentioned in the article, made the election to depend not on the qualification and fitness of the candidate, but upon the circumstance of his having once been in such a condition as themselves. Such a subject was a fair topic for newspaper criticism, and if by a rigid censorship newspapers were not permitted to discuss such topics, why, there would be an end of them altogether, and they would dwindle down to the contemptible sheets he had himself seen in Italy. Again he would say, if the jury remembered what was the object of the writer, was there, he would ask, any reason for supposing that the defendant did not believe what his correspondents told him was true? As he said before, not a word of complaint was offered about many of the passages in the article; nor was anything brought to show that the plaintiff had not used the language imputed to him. Indeed, the plaintiff seemed to possess a very delicate stomach; he objected to one part of the paragraph, and swallowed the rest, reminding one of the origin of the phrase "going the whole hog," an alternative which it was believed was adopted by the Turks to get rid of the ambiguity of the Mohammedan law regarding pork. He (the learned gentleman) proposed to bring evidence of the general character of the plaintiff; and, if permitted, he would prove to the jury that he had used language respecting the election so similar to that now before the jury, that it would be extremely difficult to see the difference.

The learned gentleman here read from Roscoe's Law of Evidence to show that when a defendant pleaded the general issue without justification, he might put in evidence the general bad character of the plaintiff.

After some observations from the Attorney-General, his Honor said it was competent to the defendant to do so, but not to go into particulars.

Mr. Knight continued: He had intended to have shown to the jury that Gough had actually used language similar to that imputed to him, and that, therefore, he had nothing to complain of. Was it a libel? That was a question for the jury to answer. The learned Attorney-General had admitted that during the election excitement many improper things had been said, but that at such a time no notice was taken of them; and he allowed it to be inferred that the plaintiff would not have objected had ten, twenty, or even a thousand persons imputed the words to him. No action would have been brought, and this was brought simply because the words had been printed. He would, if allowed, have shown the jury that the plaintiff had not been libelled. The jury had heard it asserted that Mr. Gough was one of those who could pay twenty shillings in the pound, and he hoped that if any of the jury happened to be creditors of his, that they would find it so. He apprehended, however, that the twenty shillings in the pound would be found to resemble that of Quin, the actor, to whom, when he threw a shilling into a pound, saying it was now a guinea, Foote replied—

> That's the way your debts you pay,
> One shilling in the pound.

—(laughter).

Mr. Knight then called

Charles James Weedon, who stated that he was present at the hustings in January last, at the election of aldermen; saw the plaintiff on that occasion; have had frequent opportunities of observing his conduct, having known him for many years: of late his conduct has not been creditable; in my opinion the publication of such a paragraph as that (in the paper) is calculated to injure any man; it might make Mr. Gough's character look worse to the minds of some people.

By the Attorney-General—I am one of the seven so highly eulogised by yourself.

The Attorney-General laughed and said that so far as Mr. Weedon was concerned, he did so conscientiously.

James Davies sworn—I know Mr. Gough the plaintiff in the action; he was once a steady man, lately he had been addicted to drinking; he does not bear a very high character.

By Attorney-General: There has been a difference between me and Mr. Gough; he struck me at the election.

John Sturzaker sworn: Mr. Gough's general character in the community is not good; I don't think the publication of the paragraph would affect it; he keeps bad company.

The Attorney-General, turning to the witness: What are we to understand by that Mr. Sturzaker?

Witness (with hesitation): Well, Sir, if I might be allowed to illustrate —— (with emphasis.)

Attorney-General: Oh, no! you must not do that.

The Attorney-General rose in reply. He said he had never heard so lame a defence as that of his learned friend. Take his own witnesses. Mr. Weedon was of opinion that such a libel must injure any man. Mr. Davies said that the plaintiff had latterly been addicted to drinking; and while he regretted to say that was a vice unfortunately too prevalent, it could not be brought forward on this occasion. Neither was the statement of the last witness, that the plaintiff had kept bad company, any ground for the libel to go upon. The libel still remained unjustified, and it was therefore atrocious. It was useless to contend that the object of the writer was not as alleged: let them remember the time the libel was written. Then again, it was to be recollected that it was a printed libel, a libel not to be forgotten, one that would be handed down to future time, and permanently injure the plaintiff, which would render him liable to be told, perhaps after many years, when striving to gain a position among his fellow citizens,—"No, there's your character—there it is recorded in this paper." That was the reason the law passed over verbal slanders, and provided a remedy for a printed libel. The learned counsel for the defence had urged the liberty of the press; for his part he did not wish to see it curtailed. But in this case the jury were the only censors, and it was for them to curb its licentiousness. He trusted they would teach the *Examiner* by their verdict that, amongst the virtues of that religion which was paraded so often in its columns, there was such a thing as Christian charity; that they would remind them of the lesson taught by the story of the "Prodigal Son;" and teach them that there would be more merit in extending the hand of a brother to a prodigal returning from his error, and trying to regain his place in society, than in reminding him of his past career, and handing down his disgrace Let the jury teach them this, and they could best do it by giving the full amount of damages.

His Honor summed up with his usual clearness and impartiality. He told the jury that it was for them to say whether the plaintiff had been injured, and to what extent, by the publication in question, and also whether they considered that the defendant had in this exceeded the just bounds of the liberty of the press—a liberty which, his Honor observed, he was hourly convinced, was as much a part of the constitution as trial by jury.

The jury retired, and after waiting some time, the first jury not having returned a verdict, the court was adjourned until nine o'clock.

The court re-opened at nine o'clock, when the jury in the first case took their seats in the box. Having been locked up six hours, and not having all agreed, the verdict of the majority (nine) was taken in favour of the defendant.

His Honor, after waiting some time, sent the sheriff to inquire whether the jury in the last case were likely soon to agree, and the answer being in the negative, the court was adjourned until six o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3.

At six o'clock his Honor took his seat upon the bench, and sent for the jury, which had been left in charge of the sheriff. The jury having entered the box, the learned judge inquired if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman replied that they had, but they differed as to the amount of damages. His Honor remarked that that simply meant they had not agreed, and as they had been locked up twelve hours, unless there was some probability of their agreeing within a reasonable time he had better discharge them. The foreman asked what amount of damages would cover costs, to which his Honor replied (after a little seeming hesitation) 40s.

Mr. Knight suggested that if three-fourths were agreed the verdict of the majority should be taken; but the foreman said the division was eight to four, and there was not the remotest probability of an agreement, upon which his Honor discharged the jury, and on account of their long service exempted them from further duty until twelve o'clock this morning.

The hour fixed for the opening of the court was evidently too early for the lovers of exciting sports, as not more than a score of persons in all were present.

The dispute in the jury room was as to whether they should give the plaintiff a farthing or £20; eight jurors being for the farthing, and four for the last-named sum.

We take the following from the papers:—

The latest accounts state that His Excellency the Governor is pronounced to be very much better. The illness of Sir H. E. F. Young appears to have been of a more serious and dangerous nature than was at first thought of.

Public Meeting at Hobart Town.—On Wednesday evening a public meeting was held at the Amphitheatre, in Murray-street, "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with, and adopting means to support the great majority of the Legislative Council, who battled nobly in defence of constitutional rights and privileges as the faithful representatives of the people of Tasmania, and in the determined exercise of their power to inquire into public abuses, and also for the purpose of petitioning Sir Henry E. F. Young, Knight, to withdraw his confidence from his present 'ill-advisers,' the members of the Executive Council." Several days before the meeting it was understood that the Convict Department was exerting itself to the utmost to prevent the meeting altogether, or to cause such confusion that the business should not be proceeded with. The excitement was very great, and it is computed that not less than 1500 persons were present, principally of the labouring classes. The proceedings occupy a considerable space in the papers; and, taken altogether, it appears to have been a very uproarious affair. After naming several parties connected with the Convict Department who were foremost in causing the disturbance, the *Colonial Times* remarks:—"On the whole, we deem the object of the meeting gained. It was convened to express a sympathy with the majority of the Legislative Council, which has determined to thoroughly carry out the prerogative of the Legislature to inquire into all public abuses. It was convened for the purpose of adopting a petition to his Excellency the Governor, that he will be pleased to withdraw his confidence from his present 'ill-advisers' And both these objects were fully arrived at. We judge from the vigour, and the variety of the efforts put forth by the supporters of the Convict Department, that no endeavour was spared, either to upset the meeting altogether or to prevent the passage of any but counter resolutions. And they failed. Be it remembered that they failed. The meeting bore with them, asserted its own opinions, and defeated them overwhelmingly."

The Gold Meeting.—On the evening of Tuesday the 9th instant, a meeting was convened by advertisement in the *Daily News*, at Merger and Bastian's, to consider the propriety of renewing the search for gold. Dr. Richards moved that Captain Kelly take the chair which was approved of by the meeting. The Chairman said, as he had been requested to take the chair, he should be happy to hear what the meeting was convened for. Mr. Cope said he was not possessed of "the gift of the gab," but his views were pretty well condensed in his two letters, which, perhaps, Mr. Miller would have the goodness to read. Mr. Maxwell Miller said he was no geologist, but he had had several interviews with Mr. Cope, who had expressed his views very lucidly. He believed that the rainy evening and the Midland Agricultural Show were the cause why there was not a more influential attendance that evening. He (Mr. Miller) could assure the meeting, that it could be shown that there was a reasonable prospect of gold being found. Mr. Miller then read the letters of Mr. Cope, which have already been published, and which pointed out the locality of Mounts Humboldt and Cameron, as being likely to prove rich in auriferous deposits. Mr. Miller said that it appeared it would be much better, at the present season, to send a prospecting party to Mount Cameron than to Mount Humboldt, if the meeting should deem it advisable to do so. After some further remarks—Mr. Miller suggested that a committee should be appointed to take into consideration Mr. Cope's proposition. Mr. Cope admitted, in answers to questions put to him, that he had never been to Mounts Cameron and Humboldt, but founded his opinion on the perusal of Count Strzelecki's works. The Chairman said it appeared to him that Mr. Cope was not able to give any information on the subject. After a few remarks from Mr. Horton, to the effect that he was one of the party who proceeded to Macquarie Harbour in search of gold, and he thought if gold existed anywhere, it would be found between Port Davey and Macquarie Harbour. Mr. Miller moved the following resolution—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is of the highest importance to the interests of the colony, that there should be again resumed a thorough search for the discovery of gold." Mr. Horton seconded the motion. The resolution was put by the chairman, when three hands were held up for it, and none against it. Mr. R. Reeves moved—"That the following gentlemen do form a committee, to consist of Captain Kelly, Messrs. T. D. Chapman, M'Naughten, Roope, Kissock, J. Whyte, Maxwell, Miller, and Horton, with power to add to their number, and that the meeting be adjourned for three weeks, to enable the committee to bring up their report." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Cope and carried. Mr. S. Nicholas moved an amendment—"That Mr. Cope having failed to convince the meeting of the existence of gold in Tasmania, this meeting do now adjourn *sine die.*" This being seconded—Mr. Maxwell Miller, addressed the meeting in favour of the appointment of a committee. Mr. Bastian objected to the names of gentleman being put upon the committee, without knowing whether they would act. The Chairman decided that the motion of Mr. Nicholas could not be put. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Bushranging.—Many weeks have now elapsed since among current incidents we had to notice Sir Henry Young's reply to some memorial or other, respecting the alarm spread by bushrangers at large in the country—a reply which his Excellency, flooded as he was at the time by representations corresponding to that in question, desired should be received as an answer to them all,—with which view it had the formal publicity of the *Gazette* given to it. In this answer the Governor underrated greatly the causes of alarm as compared to his memorialists,—assured them that the depredations which had been perpetrated were isolated—that the police was most efficient and that,—substantially—the party of bushrangers headed by Dido were so hemmed in, that their capture was an event that might be relied on as of speedy accomplishment. But the revolving weeks so far from having fulfilled his Excellency's prediction still find Dido abroad coolly prosecuting his profession, making the police a laughing stock, augmenting it seems his forces, and in a fair way of putting Governor Young at defiance for an indefinite period to come. Why is this? Is it that the police is an indolent body? Or is it managed by incapables? Or are its subordinates mere apologies for a force entrusted with the protection of life and property?—a cowardly set? Or are they in league with the desperadoes who spread alarm in some districts of the interior by every now and again paying an armed visit, and compelling the surrender of the cash or property they covet? We are not prepared to say which is precisely the fact; or that all the conditions of a bad case are not realised—but this we are constrained to affirm, the defiance of all law and government just now by Dido and his associate desperadoes is a discredit to the Government. Within the last few weeks they have presumed upon the sleep of the constabulary of the suburban district of Morven, having strengthened themselves to the number, it is said, of six, and their example of impunity bids fair to find imitation in other parts of the colony. We call upon the Government not to create a precedent of passive indifference; but to awake to its duty, and drive this scandal and threatened scourge from the homes of the interior.—*Cornwall Chronicle.*

Forgeries.—Again the offences of forgery and uttering occupy a prominent place in the calendar. Mr. Justice Horne, in passing sentence, said he almost invariably found that prisoners who had once committed this offence repeated it. His Honor said it was disgraceful to see men able to get an honest living pursuing a career of fraud, and cheating the honest tradesman. His Honor said it was easy to get work if the prisoners were honestly inclined, but easy as it was, they evidently considered it easier to live by passing flash notes and forged orders. It was an offence detrimental to the best interests of society, and must be put down with a strong hand.—*Launceston Examiner.*

Supply of Stores.—Sir Charles Hotham has issued a new code of regulations for the supply and custody of stores, expenses of transport, &c. The *Herald* calls it a deathblow to official peculation and jobbery. All supplies above £5 are to be provided by tender, to be called for as publicly as possible. A Board is to be appointed to examine tenders and whenever the lowest tender is not accepted, full reasons are to be stated. One of the regulations states, that the prompt discharge of liabilities has a material effect in producing competition, and in diminishing the rates at which supplies may be obtained. Any person in the government service, acting as agent for a contractor, is to be dismissed. Stores reported as unserviceable are to be examined by a board. In the matter of allowances to officers, no requisition is to exceed the authorised scale. The colonial storekeeper is to visit the stores of the various departments. The police force are to provide themselves with fuel and water, wherever practicable, by means of fatigue parties. This is a regulation which might be carried out in the country districts of this colony.—*Launceston Examiner*

Degrees of Drunkenness.—If it were possible to extract amusement from the melancholy record of the proceedings of the Criminal Court (says the *Launceston Examiner*), one must amuse himself with a classification of the various degrees of intemperance. The first and mildest stage of drunkenness is that described by a witness who admits that he had "had a glass," a phrase, however, which sometimes in a cross-examination, turns out to mean "very drunk;" sometimes a witness uses the delicate and somewhat doubtful phrase, "a little worse for liquor;" sometimes it is, "I was not so drunk that I did not know what I was a doing of;" and in one case a man was described by a witness as not being "too drunk;" a state, evidently in his opinion rather satisfactory than otherwise! Unhappily, it ever turns out that in any one of the various stages of intemperance, men are liable to commit, and do actually commit the most serious crimes.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Molong—October 5. From J. Smith's, Esq.; damages 1s. 6d. each: Bay mare, H near cheek, H, SW over, near shoulder, aged, 15 hands high; foal by her side unbranded Chestnut mare, HK off shoulder, ~E, 8 over, near shoulder, star in forehead, aged, 15 hands high. Bay mare, B conjoined with another brand off shoulder. W near shoulder, W on thigh, aged, 1½ hands high; foal by her side, unbranded. Bay colt, unbranded, two hind feet white, 18 months old. Also, damages 1s. 6d. each: Strawberry cow, EC off rump and ribs. White bullock, SW sideways, with SW over, near rump. Red bullock, like TOO near ribs, 22 near rump. Red bullock, C off rump, illegible brand off shoulder. Black cow, WJ sideways, P off rump. Strawberry cow, like B off ribs. Yellow cow, like cJ near rump, MS on thigh. Red and white bullock, 7 near shoulder, illegible brand near rump, both ears marked. If the above are not released on or before the 1st November, they will be sold. F. Millgate. 14s. 3d.

Bungendore.—October 4. From the long Swamp, for trespass in open pasture land; damages 5s. 10d. One dark bay horse, black legs mane and tail, long pulled tail, broken in, shod, 8 ribs and shoulder off side, like JM near shoulder. Also on the 10th September, from the Briers Estate, for trespass in open pasture land, damages 2s. 10d. per head; and now re-noticed to correct brands: Bay mare, white on all her fetlocks, star and snip, like a small circle brand under saddle near side. Brown mare, black legs mane and tail, HL over E off shoulder, L near shoulder. Brownish filly foal, appears to be rising a year old, black legs mane and tail, HL off shoulder. If not released they will be sold on the 2nd November. O. Byrne. 11s. 9d.

Picton.—October 10. By J. Martin, from a wheat paddock, on the Menangle Road; damages 1s.:—Dark red bullock, cocked horns, like JG on off rump, about five years old. If not claimed, will be sold on 6th November. A. Burnett. 9s.

Tambaroora.—October 2. From Louisa Creek, by the Police:—Black entire colt, WC over J on near shoulder, hobble-marked, 3 years old, 14 hands high; damages and driving £1. Also, from Bennerida; damages and driving 5s. per head:—Red and white stag bullock, EE on the off rump, ribs, and shoulder, ear-marked. Strawberry bullock, like KE on off ribs. Red and white cow, JS near shoulder and ribs, like RM on rib. If the above are not released, they will be sold on 27th October. J. Cullen. 11s.

Muswellbrook.—October 8. From Bengalla, for trespass in paddock; damages 1s. per head:—Yellow and white cow, KU off ribs. Yellow cow, white belly, ∩H off ribs. Strawberry heifer by her side, about 12 months old, unbranded. Red cow, white under belly, near ear cropped, F-T off ribs, O off cheek. Yellow working bullock, white belly and legs, TH off rump, O under H off thigh. Red and strawberry working bullock, tops sawn off horns, near ear marked, like club and spade brand under ALX over WW near ribs. White working bullock, red spots, ears marked, small horns, DA under SD on rump, X off ribs, 2 under 22 near ribs. Red sided working bullock, strawberry back and belly, near ear slit, illegible brands before hat brand near ribs, JJ (the B blotched) near rump, like W~ off rump. If not released they will be sold on the 8th November. D. Ferguson. 13s.

Rope's Creek.—October 4. By Mr. Druitt, from Smith's Paddock; damages 3d. each. Bay mare, black points, like E3 off shoulder, 5 or 6 years old, 14½ hands high. Bay horse, black points, with a little white near hind foot, like IC under the saddle near side, aged, 15 hands high. Iron grey entire colt, no brand legible 2 years old, 14 hands high. Strawberry cow, red sides, TR milking side, HH off rump, aged. Red and white poley heifer, RC rump, like square brand near shoulder, 18 months old. If not released, they will be sold at the Penrith Court House, on the 25th October. Also, damages 3d. each: Bay mare, star in forehead, P off shoulder, aged, 14 hands high. Grey entire, like P off shoulder, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Bay filly, like P off shoulder, 2 years old, 13½ hands high. Bay filly, no brand legible, 18 months old. If not released, they will be sold at the Penrith Court House, on the 29th October. J. Smith. 13s. 9d.

Armidale, October 5.—From Tilbuster, by W. Maister, Esq.; damages and driving 5s. 3d. per head: Bay filly, a small heart on near shoulder. Chesnut filly, like J over J and a blotched brand on off shoulder. Dark brown yearling filly, like JD under saddle, near side. Bay foal, like M over VD off shoulder. Bay filly, LM near shoulder. If not released before the 1st November, they will be sold. T. Rae. 19s. 3d.

Sofala.—October 3. From Sofala; damages and driving £1: Dark brown colt, no brand, about 2 years old, about 13 hands high. If not released by the 27th October, will be sold. J. Shaw. 9s.

Hexham.—September 29. From the Big Swamp, by order of J. Ingham, Esq.; damages 3d. each: Yellow cow, belly, flanks, and bottom of tail and hind legs white, GF off ribs, DM near rump. White cow, black spots about head and neck, JC off rump. Light strawberry poley cow, DB off ribs. Yellow and white spotted cow, like JP off hip. Black and white bull, yearling, no visible brand. Yellow bull, back, belly, and face white, no visible brand. Also, by Mr. Cameron, on the 4th October: Yellow bullock, white face, star brand near rump, P off hip. Yellow and red cow, C off rump, like ∩ with S in centre on off hip. If not released in 14 days they will be sold. J. Coulter. 11s. 9d.

Parramatta. October 11th.—From the run of Mr. W. Ward, Heathfield, George's River; damages 6s. each:—Black mare, star in forehead, BT near shoulder, aged, 14½ hands high. Iron grey filley, unbroken, R near shoulder, about 3 years old. Dark iron grey entire colt, unbroken, if branded not visible. Bay mare, white face, near fore and hind leg white, white spot near off hind hoof, IF near shoulder, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Black filly, unbroken, star in forehead, white spot on upper lip, like I near shoulder, about 2 years old. Black or brown colt, unbroken, star on forehead, like SID off shoulder. If not released, they will be sold on 9th November. S. P. Drew. 11s. 9d.

Darlington.—October 2. From Mr. Brown's Lucerne Paddock:—Brindle bullock, CJ off ribs, illegible brand off rump, SS over E over EM near rump, ear marked; damages 6s. Also, from Glenridding; damages 6d. per head:—Red and white bullock, S over WB off ribs. Red steer calf, C off rump, ear marked. Also, on the 9th, from Rex's Creek:—Bay mare, E over E over AJ near shoulder, saddle and fistula marked, aged; damages 6d. Bay entire horse, unbranded, 2 years old; damages £5. If not released they will be sold on the 8th November. H. Sanderson. 12s. 6d.

Carcoar.—October 5. From the estate of E. North, Esq.:—Bay mare, large star and blaze, C off shoulder, like BK over GP or PC near shoulder, pyebald off thigh and shoulder. Bay filly foal by her side, star, no legible brand. If the above are not released on or before the 9th November they will be sold. H. Snowden. 9s. 3d.

Mudgee.—October 4. From Mr. S. Blackman's:—Bay mare, blaze on face, like HIF near shoulder. Bay colt, small star on forehead, black points, not branded, 18 months old, 14½ hands high. If not released they will be sold on the 29th October. C. Warman. 9s.

Gundaroo.—October 6. From Gundaroo River, by Mr. R. Edwards; damages 6d.:—Yellow cow, MF rump, MA ribs off side, ears marked. If not claimed will be sold on the 9th November. J. J. W. Wishart. 9s.

Canowindra. October 3.—From the estate of T. Icely, Esq.; damages 6d. each:—Brown and white cow, EM near end of rump. Red and white cow, like JW over JW off rump, illegible brand on ribs. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. Yellow heifer calf, unbranded. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. Red and white bullock, like JE off rump, bit out of off ear. Brindle bullock, MC or G off ribs, 5 thigh. Yellow-sided cow, E over TC with EJ under off rump, ear marked. Black bull calf, unbranded. Red heifer calf, unbranded. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. Yellow heifer calf, unbranded. Red bullock, MN over 9 near rump and thigh. Red-sided bullock, 3 over III off rump and thigh. Red steer, white face, JR (the J reversed) near rump. Red bull stag, H off rump. Yellow bullock, M over EN over M off rump, 6 over MK off ribs. Black cow, ear marked, EF off rump, G ribs. Blue and white steer, 8 or 2 near thigh. Black cow, MS off rump. Strawberry poley bullock, RR over — off rump, Y off shoulder, both ears slit. Red and white spotted bullock, RC over 77 off rump. Yellow and white ——, like JO near rump. Red steer, JM off rump, L off shoulder. Brown bull calf, unbranded. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. Red bull calf, unbranded. Brown bullock, TS over J off rump. Yellow steer, like WS off rump. Yellow cow, IOS off rump and ribs. Strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Yellow heifer calf, unbranded. Yellow cow, if branded not visible. Yellow cow, off horn off, like PR over 5 off rump. Strawberry heifer calf, unbranded. Strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Red sided bull calf, top off both ears, no visible brand. Red and white bullock, AC or G near rump, C or G on neck. Red and white cow, no visible brand. Yellow bullock, BG off ribs and thigh, and other brands. Brown steer, white face, JM off rump. Brindle bull stag, near ear slit, like JK over JK near rump. Roan cow, WS near rump, G near and off ribs. Brindle bullock, JT off ribs, J with small brand over on thigh, illegible brand near ribs and thigh. Yellow and white bullock, cut throat, TC or G near rump, ribs, and shoulder. Strawberry yearling bull, no visible brand. Strawberry cow, like IC near rump. Red bull stag, WS near rump, G near off ribs. Brindle poley bullock, OM near rump. Red heifer calf, unbranded. Yellow cow, JN off rump. Blue and white poley bullock, C off rump. White steer, like JC near ribs. Red poley cow, MG over G off rump. If the above are not released they will be sold on the 1st November. W. Walsh. £1 7s. 6d.

Raymond Terrace.—September 24. From Roslin and Miller's Forest; damages 5s each:—Cream-coloured pony mare, branded IK near shoulder, 106 under saddle, HN conjoined off shoulder, small white stripe on forehead. Light roan mare, black points, collar marked, and branded P on the near shoulder. If not released they will be sold to defray expenses after twenty-one days. E. Doherty. 9s. 9d.

Tamworth.—September 25. From Walliomal, by order of the Peel River Company; damages 3s. 3d.:—Brown mare, IC over RG near shoulder; notice given to supposed owner. If not released, will be sold on the 6th November. C. T. Williams. 9s. 3d.

A Holiday Now and Then.—Through strong feeling on the subject, we have fallen into giving a sort of annual exhortation to one section of our readers to make a holiday now and then, and appropriate it to the architectural relics of our forefathers, scattered over the face of the country, to get into the fresh air, to seek communion with nature in her varying phases, and to give point and practical purpose to their trips by selecting those places where pages of England's history are written in brick and stone:—

> Go forth into the country,
> From a world of care and guile,—
> Go forth to the untainted air,
> And the sunshine's open smile:
> It shall clear thy clouded brow,—
> It shall loose the worldly coil
> That binds thy heart too closely up,
> Thou man of care and toil!
>
> Go forth into the country,
> Where gladsome sights and sounds
> Make the heart's pulses thrill and leap
> With fresher, quicker bounds.
> They shall wake fresh life within
> The mind's enchanted bower:
> Go, student of the midnight lamp,
> And try their magic power.

It is an old weakness of ours to want to see people enjoying themselves. Health is not a small matter, nor is happiness; and we would gladly aid in leading some of our young readers (our older ones, too, for the matter of that) to find both, in courses not simply innocent, but instructive and useful. By the study of Nature's works the mind is both purified and developed. But go not forth unprepared; it is the taught already that profit most by the teacher; it is the educated eye that sees most, the cultivated mind that finds the greatest delight in applying what is seen and heard:—

> Sweet is the joy when science flings
> Her light o'er philosophic thought;
> And genius with keen ardour springs
> To seize the lovely truth she sought.

And now the time is coming for such expeditions as we advocate. May, with its flowers of promise, is here: the lime, lilac, the pear, and the hawthorn, have put on their coats: it is warm enough to loiter, and the days are lengthening; so take your note-book and be off.—*Builder.*

LORD DUNDONALD.

(From the Illustrated Times.)

LORD DUNDONALD (the most distinguished naval officer now living, and the present representative of the Blakes and Nelsons of our history) is son of Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald, and was born in 1775. His family is ancient and illustrious. The Cochranes derived their name from the barony of Cochrane, in Renfrewshire, and can be distinctly traced to 1296. Sir William Cochrane of Cowdon was made Lord Cochrane in 1647, and Earl of Dundonald in 1669; and from him the present peer is tenth in descent. His father, the ninth earl, was eminently distinguished in science, and damaged his ancient patrimony by labours in its cause—labours which immensely served both commerce and agriculture, and the inspiration of which has stimulated the present Earl to exercise his genius, in the same way. We say his "genius," for Lord Dundonald has employed both pen and sword—has tried sea and land, and scientific workshop into the bargain; and he has done all with that fervid originality—that mingled freshness of feeling and freshness of view—which is the surest sign of genius, either in poet, or statesman, or warrior. He is such an old man now, and his great exploits belong to such distant times, that the new generation, we fear, hardly know what a specimen of the grand old sea-gentleman of England is still alive among them. He stands like the old oak, covered with trophies, to which Lucan compares Pompey—

> Etruias veterea populi, sacrataqua gestans,
> Dona ducum——

somewhat, as it were, old-fashioned and out of date. But it is not now, with a great war on hand, and a great future before us, that the youth of England can afford to neglect the stimulant of a high example. Be it ours to subjoin to the *effigies* of the veteran, such a sketch as our limits permit, of his adventurous career. He was afloat, our young readers may remark, not long after our grandfathers were married, and was borne on a ship's books before Dr. Johnson died. When he first smelt salt water, Louis XVI. had just been beheaded, and the great European war begun. It was in 1793, that "Thomas Lord Cochrane" joined the Hind, commanded by his uncle. Our readers will smile at hearing that he had "entered the service" nominally in 1780 (*ætat* five years), and that he had been gazetted a captain of the 79th Foot likewise! These little circumstances need no illustrations, except to say that they were parts of a system of abuses against which we shall find Lord Cochrane fighting as heartily as ever he fought against Frenchman or Spaniard.

Lord Cochrane removed that same year from the Hind to the Thetis, a forty-two gun frigate, in which he served on the North American station. He soon learned his work. In three years he had the speaking-trumpet put in his hands as acting-lieutenant; and in 1795, the Thetis, accompanied by the Hussar (28), beat a French squadron of five sail, and captured two of them. At twenty, he had seen sharp work, and had done it. Personal gallantry, it would be superfluous to say, he always conspicuously had; but this is only one quality. Figure to yourself his extreme of daring, perfectly cool and calm, united with quick brilliant insight into the matter to be done, and an execution sharp, short, and lightning-like — and you have a notion of Lord Cochrane's quality as a naval officer. He was a union of two kinds of naval men—the sea-dog of the old school, and the gentleman and man of science along with it. As far back as Benbow's day, the question used to be agitated whether "tars" or "gentlemen" were the fittest persons for command afloat. William III. consulted the immortal Benbow on the subject, and the answer was,—neither exclusively,—"The danger lay, quoth that old warrior, in preferring gentlemen without merit, and tars beyond their capacities." Lord Cochrane was a meritorious gentleman, and a capable tar!

After the Thetis and North American days, Lord Cochrane went to the pleasant Mediterranean (where there was other work doing than eating ices at Malta), and he served successively in the Africa, Resolution, Foudroyant, Barfleur, and Queen Charlotte, flag-ships of Lord Keith, as O'Byrne's capital "Naval Biography" testifies. In 1799 he had much gun-boat service, sallying out from under the shadow of the Gibraltar rock, and striking rapid blows. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the Speedy, a brig of fourteen guns and fifty-four men—and captured thirty-three vessels in her in fourteen months. The little Speedy soon became famous. She was striking everywhere like a high-bred falcon—terrifying sea-birds of inferior heart. But her great feat was performed on the 6th of May 1801—and to it we invite the reader's particular attention; for this feat of hers was Lord Cochrane all over—in its excessive daring—in its rapid execution. The Speedy, then, on a fine May Mediterranean day, is off Barcelona. A Spanish frigate, El Gamo, of 32 guns, and 319 men, heaves in sight. What is to be done? Instantly the Speedy flies at her. The "Don" commanding her is killed; the frigate boarded and carried triumphantly, and taken away under the English flag. Next year a French squadron captured the Speedy—for how is a poor little brig to fight a squadron?—but the French captain, with all his country's politeness, would not accept Lord Cochrane's sword. This was a pleasant incident, and one rare in war; but Cochrane was famous, and the Frenchman generous, and it should be remembered to the honour of both. In 1801—this same year—Lord Cochrane obtained his post-captain's rank, but was now kept two years unemployed for reasons which throw a light on his character, and on the character of the Admiralty likewise. The truth is, Lord Cochrane never "knocked under" to admiralties—nor to potentates, kaisars, or big-wigs in any shape. He never winked at abuses. Lord Cochrane, we say, was artfully kept two years unemployed, just when there was plenty of prize-money going, because—in trying to get some of his old Speedy officers (for he stuck to those who stuck to him) promoted, he unluckily remarked that there were more men killed in her in the El Gamo affair, than were killed in the flag-ship at the battle of St. Vincent.

The two years (1801-1803) passed — in scientific studies we doubt not; and then Lord Coshrane was appointed to the Arab, 22—an "old merchant ship," fitted for carrying coals, by nature, but purchased by the Admiralty for his Majesty's navy. This custom of buying vessels unfit for their work was common, perilous, and infamous at that time. To make matters complete, they sent Cochrane to guard a fishery where no vessel fished,—for a while. The next years passed off, in the Arab and Pallas in French coast service, in the blockade of Boulogne, destruction of enemy's semaphores, and other business, and in 1806 our officer took command of the Impérieuse, 44, and served much on the coast of Catalonia and elsewhere, during which time he defended Trinidad Castle on the Spanish coast in a remarkable manner: all of which service is secondary in his history, though it would make reputation enough for many an inferior man, and though one could wish that a tenth part of such service had been seen by certain persons now afloat in high command!—Let us advance to 1809, when a telegraph summoned Lord Cochrane to the Admiralty, and he found his "advice" wanted in a very serious matter. We now come to another of his peculiarly brilliant exploits.

The French squadron at this time was lying in the Basque Roads; of course meditating coming out and doing its worst against British colonies and commerce. It was well protected at its moorings by—among other things—a formidable "boom." Officers consulted had reported the getting at this squadron a dangerous and difficult business; and what had Lord Cochrane to suggest? Lord Cochrane suggested "fire-ships" and other vigorous measures; sailed in one himself, in charge—burst the aforesaid boom as by a thunderbolt—drove the fleet ashore—and filled everything with fire and terror in the neighbourhood. Away drifted the stately French men-of-war ashore; and Lord Cochrane signalled that he saw the moment for finally destroying them.—But Lord Gambier thought enough had been done; and with disgust and regret, Lord Cochrane saw two-thirds of what might have been effected, left undone. For his services on this occasion he was made K.B. But when it was announced to him that there was to be a Parliamentary vote of thanks, he replied that "he should oppose it," (he had been elected for Westminster in 1807,) "as regarded Gambier." Here was a fact for the Admiralty. Here was a man who did his own duty, and was determined everybody else should do theirs. The Gambier court-martial, "accompanied by forgery and perjury," some say, followed; but we have no space for all that followed. The observing reader will not wonder that from 1809 to 1814, Lord Cochrane was "unemployed." What the country lost by this, the Admiralty never inquired. What cared they? Spite was gratified; and if the country lost—why the country was used to it.

But the country had in Lord Cochrane an active member of Parliament, and his career in that capacity (1807-1814) now comes before us. He was not a party man in politics,—another characteristic of the true old English sailor. Blake said his business was to "prevent foreigners from fooling us," Nelson thought his business was to fight the French." Benbow, when William asked his pleasure about going somewhere, growled out that he did not understand that kind of thing, but went where his Majesty wanted him. A sailor has no business with party politics. Cochrane took up a variety of points,—not from a party motive, but simply that he could judge of certain abuses, and that he detested them heartily. He took up the cause of our prisoners of war, and laboured to have them decently treated. He opposed jobs. He made an onslaught on pensions and sinecures of a questionable character. How unpopular this made him in those days we can fancy. The old hack of power, Wilson Croker, was let loose on him, and the difference between the gallant freedom of speech of a brave officer and gentleman, and the pert vulgar vivacity (immortalized in Disraeli's "Rigby," of the man whose trade was to defend corruption—is still curious and interesting in the pages of "Hansard." Lord Cochrane made bitter enemies; and in the unfortunate event of 1814 he found the consequences of that fact.

The event of 1814—the "Cochrane Trial"—the shadow of which has rested like a cloud on this great officer's subsequent life, we are not called on to be prolix about. William the Fourth re-instated him in the Navy. In 1847, the "Bath" was restored to him. The men who so restored his place and honours cannot have believed that he justly lost them. Masses of the old generation remember the sympathy for Lord Cochrane, which brought him "in" again for Westminster, after his fine, imprisonment, and loss of seat. To the new generation a vague story only has reached, or few have investigated the circumstances. They must here be briefly stated, since they changed the course of the life we are writing a memoir of; and since they remain a portion of the history of that time.

In February, 1814, a fraud was practised on the Stock Exchange, by the circulation of false news, which affected the funds. A number of persons, including Lord Cochrane and an uncle of his, were indicted for a "conspiracy" to spread the news. One De Berenger, who brought the false news from Dover to London (with an audacious ingenuity, to detail which would be a long story), was clearly enough a guilty leader. But the prosecutors connected this De Berenger with Lord Cochrane. They brought forward that, after driving with his lie into London, he proceeded to the house of Lord Cochrane. They brought forward that that morning Lord Cochrane's money in the funds was sold out. They coupled these facts, and pronounced that there was connivance. A jury and Lord Ellenborough found Lord Cochrane guilty. He was fined, imprisoned, and lost rank and honours.

Lord Cochrane had been about to join the Tonnant (Sir Alexander Cochrane), and was going to carry with him that secret invention which he still urges on dull official ears. He totally, solemnly, passionately, denied the truth of the terrible accusation. De Berenger he knew; for the man was military by profession, and had been begging employment of him for a time past. But De Berenger had come to him that morning with a story of his own—and if he had lied in one matter, why, where was the improbability of his lying in another? Lord Cochrane had been deceived by him, called back to his house from a lamp manufactory where he was busy about a "light" of his invention, knowing nothing of what he had been about that morning, and ready to hear him, as usual, about his chances of employment. As for the "selling out," why, his broker had standing orders to sell if the funds even rose one; while, as it happened, that day's selling out had not produced much, which did not look as if he had meditated a fraud, the consequences of which must be so serious! Against the circumstantial evidence he put these explanations, and an affidavit of innocence. Of the witnesses whose evidence against him was dwelt on, one was a hackney-coachman, who was afterwards convicted of robbery, and one a man who was proved to have unsuccessfully tried to obtain money from him before coming forward with his evidence. Lord Cochrane, in fact, considered himself a party conspired against, rather than a party conspiring. The howl of his political enemies was loud and long; and at the hands of the bitter Ellenborough, what man hostile in any shape to the ruling powers ever met with any approach to human tenderness?

As we have said, the results of this trial were subsequently blotted out by Lord Cochrane's restoration to his rank, but this was tardily done, and we prefer dwelling upon the fact that the trial itself was one on the history and documents of which we can look back with the most entire conviction that they prove nothing against Lord Cochrane except that he was unfortunate. We can see, indeed, that the circumstantial evidence was sufficient to enable a dexterous barrister to persuade an average jury that a man of dangerous political tendencies was probably mixed up in a widely ramified combination. The unluckly circumstance for the gallant and careless seaman was, that he had been brought in contact with men undoubtedly in the conspiracy, and that he was thus at once at their mercy, and liable to the suspicions which might flow from any part of their conduct. It was difficult for a juryman to discriminate nicely in a complicated inquiry; but for our parts we think it much more probable that a juryman was half a blockhead, than that a man of Cochrane's history and position was wholly a knave. The oath of a hero will always weigh with men of generosity of sentiment; and here, in addition to this solemnity, we are asked to consider it likely that a man of sense and sagacity would risk everything in life for the sake of adding a thousand or two to his fortune, by combining in a dangerous scheme with a starving adventurer. The common sense of the Westminster electors said "no" to this probability, and listened with sympathy to the passionate asseverations of the brave man; and after, and in spite of the sentence, brought him into Parliament again for the borough.

But Thomas, Lord Cochrane, was out of the English navy. The Admiralty were at leisure to buy colliers—send half-manned ships to sea, kill the sailors with scurvy; the dockyards were safe in ineffable corruption; Rigby was pert and triumphant; and England had lost the greatest naval officer who survived Nelson and Collingwood. A few years passed. The Spanish South American provinces revolted against the Crown of Spain. The new government of Chili required naval commanders, and Lord Cochrane proceeded to South America.

He arrived at Valparaiso on the 29th of November, 1818. In two years and a half from the time at which he became head of the naval force of Chili, he had taken, destroyed, or forced to surrender, every Spanish vessel in the Pacific, and cleared the western coast of South America of pirates. This is a summary of his exploits. A specimen of them—a good sample of the Cochrane manner—was the taking of the Esmeralda, 42, in 1820. The Esmeralda was lying in Callao, protected by 300 pieces of artillery on shore; by a strong boom, and chain moorings; by 27 gun-boats of various sizes; and had 370 sailors and marines on board—fellows who had slept at their quarters for weeks, according to a historian who was in South America during Cochrane's stay. Lord Cochrane saw with his eagle glance that she must be "cut out," and cut her out accordingly.

At ten o'clock at night he assembled his fourteen boats, and pulled directly for the enemy. He was the first man on board. Instantly the sentinel fired, and shot him through the right thigh. Instantly he hurled the sentinel overboard; seated himself wounded on the hammock-netting and gave his orders. The enemy was driven aft, and then below, and the Esmeralda was lost to the Crown of Spain. Lord Cochrane was soon as famous in South America, as he had been in the Mediterranean, as he had been on the French coast, as he had been in England. He secured the freedom of the provinces and spread terror over the Pacific.

With that mixture of scientific with warlike zeal, which always marked the man, and which reminds one of Herbert of Cherbury, or the great men of Elizabeth's time—Lord Cochrane had meditated all sorts of improvements in South America. He urged sound views in trade upon the people; he carried out agricultural implements, and meant to improve agriculture there. He had taken his family with him, and in his first action with the enemy his little son of six years old walked the deck holding his hand, and when a man was killed at a quarter deck gun said 'the ball is not made for little Tom yet, papa."* Perhaps Lord Cochrane would have settled in South America, but the governors of the new states showed little gratitude. They neglected to pay the seamen of his fleet. San Martin, the tyrant, whom the revolution raised to despotism—(one of those men who avenge the world on republicans, and justify the saying of Tacitus, that a deposed king's avenger is *quisquis successit*—whoever has succeeded him) was jealous of Cochrane's celebrity. He proved his gratitude by refusing to pay the men; and his honesty, by proposing to Lord Cochrane to help himself to the Philippine Islands. But if Martin was a traitor, Cochrane was not a pirate; though, by the by, had he been the man his enemies asserted, he might in the times we are writing of have covered himself with gold, and brought those who had hooted him in 1814 grovelling to his feet. A good story belongs to this San Marian period. In 1822, when Lord Cochrane was before Callao, San Martin (the "Protector," as he had constituted himself) chose to suspect, or pretended to suspect, that he meant to seize the Puebra frigate, then lying there. Accordingly, he began to fortify her with tremendous pretension; till Cochrane sent word, that "he need not be alarmed, for no such measure was intended." But he added, "that if he intended it, he would do it in spite of all precautions, and that in midday too." A wholesome sternness of decision is absolutely needful in a naval man, and since the days when Drake sent word to the Spaniard, that "his name was Drake, and his matches burning," (to borrow a happy phrase from Kingley's "Westward Ho!") few men have more successfully displayed it than the subject of this memoir.

Afterwards Lord Cochrane had command of the Brazilian fleet, and Don Pedro made him a marquis. This was in 1823. In 1827-8 he was in the service of Greece, and its "orders" are among the many which testify to the renown of his life. In 1831 he succeeded to his father's earldom. He was, as we have already said, restored to his rank in the English navy, and is now a vice-admiral, a rank which he attained in 1841. His Order of the Bath was restored to him in 1847; but justice came tardily. He is still soliciting the employment of his invention after long years of expectancy—for forty-five years have passed since he submitted it (or one almost identical with it) to a select committee, on the decision of which the Prince Regent "imposed secrecy" upon him as to his discovery—a secrecy which he has faithfully kept.

Lord Dundonald's general talents are worthy of his professional ones. In his "Observations on Naval Affairs" (1847), in his letters and speeches, we find evidence of a quick, powerful, and fervent mind. In elegance, indeed, his writings are not equal to Lord Collingwood's—that most accomplished of modern seamen—but they are, perhaps, not inferior in force; and Collingwood gave no such evidences of a genius for science. Lord Dundonald has much meditated professional discoveries—improved "poop and signal lights," and the like. The public waits with a patience, such as the present war is schooling us all into, for some evidence of a curiosity on the part of Government about his secret "discovery." It was, indeed, "shelved" by Lord Aberdeen, but since that time Aberdeen has been shelved himself; and among other happy results of that event, let us hope to have fair play to an old man tried by various fortune, at sea and ashore, a long-enduring hero in victory and in distress, who, having done so much, and suffered so much, for three generations of his countrymen, deserves to die with the sound of their gratitude ringing in his ears.

"Fancy to yourself," writes our correspondent, "a broad-built Scotchman, rather scared than conquered by age, with hair of snowy white, and a face in which intellect still beams through traces of struggle and sorrow, and the marks of eighty years of active life. A slight stoop takes away from a height that is almost commanding. Add to these a vision of good old-fashioned courtesy colouring the whole man, his gestures, and speech, and you have some idea of the Earl of Dundonald in this present June, 1855."

MR. ROEBUCK'S "CALL OF THE HOUSE."

(From the Morning Chronicle, 10th July.)

THE conditions of the last great Tournament which can probably be fought between the Treasury Champions and the Black Knights of Opposition during the present Session were last night finally settled in the House of Commons. This day week, according to previous arrangement, is fixed for the joust to begin. Mr. Roebuck, upon whom by prescriptive right devolves the honour of opening the lists, has given notice that he will demand a "Call of the House" for the occasion. To this somewhat unusual proceeding, the member for Sheffield has been prompted, partly through reports of the rapid and early desertion of their legislative duties by a large number of noble and honorable representatives; but principally by a desire to surround the event with additional solemnity. It will evidently be no fault of his if the debate does not proceed in solemn form before a complete assemblage of the great "Inquest of the Nation"—and if the decision is not pronounced with all the gravity and finality which deliberate discussion and a full panel can convey.

On the Government side, also, we are now enlightened as to the precise formulary by which the adverse motion is to be met. Some difficulty seems to have been encountered in devising and selecting the most available measure for defence. Unquestionably the attack was to be made in a very formidable shape, while even the very persons against whom it was directed had, by their own acts, disarmed themselves of the means of direct resistance. The resolution assigning heavy blame to the Ministers entrusted with the early conduct of the campaign could not be negatived by the Ministers themselves, seeing that they had already pleaded guilty to the fault, and meekly accepted the punishment of dismissal from office in consequence. At best, accordingly, they could only plead the technical defence, "*Non bis in idem.*" The charge was true, and the crime undeniable; but having been once already tried and sentenced for its commission, they could not justly be again called up for judgment. This was the issue practically raised by the motion which we were told that General Peel intended to propose in his character of an unattached auxiliary to the Peelite Cabinet. In "passing to the previous question"—for such in Parliamentary phrase is the alternative that was to have been presented—the House is not called upon to pronounce a definite opinion on the question in hand, but simply escapes the necessity of giving any opinion at all.

Subsequently, however, the Ministry seem to have taken heart and adopted a bolder system of tactics. The merely evasive defence is abandoned, and something in the semblance of a negative to the Roebuck proposition hazarded on their side. The motion will, of course, be thrown into the shape of an amendment to the vote of censure. Mr. Shafto Adair takes the initiative in bringing it forward; and last night gave notice both of his intention to that effect and of the tenor of his proposition. The latter enunciates an opinion that the Counsels which inspired the Sebastopol Expedition were distinguished by a bold and sagacious policy, were just towards our Allies, and commensurate with the objects of the war; and that by perseverance in that policy could we alone obtain the prospect of a permanent and honourable peace.

Lord Palmerston, we may presume, has endorsed this amendment, even if he did not actually prepare it. This, then, is the defensive plea which Ministers intend to urge at the bar of the House. In that tribunal it may very probably prove successful—obtaining, may be, a large majority of suffrages. It is, indeed, evidently framed by adepts at Parliamentary manœuvrings, and dexterously contrived so as to elude all difficulties, bar all demurs, and catch votes upon every side. Who, indeed, can venture positively to assert that the expedition to Sebastopol was not a bold and sagacious measure? From a non-military member the expression of such an opinion would be most presumptuous. None but the very conceited, or the reckless partizan, would commit themselves to so rash a conclusion on a point of professional practice. The military members on the other hand, were some of them personally engaged in the siege—others have their nearest relatives there — while scarcely one but must feel his sympathies enlisted in the success of the enterprise. Few of these, therefore—and their array is numerous on both sides—can be expected to condemn an expedition from which themselves, their friends, and their profession have already reaped so full a harvest of glory. All the supporters of the seceding ministers—the friends and families of Gladstone, Graham, Sidney Herbert, and Cardwell—must of necessity support this amendment, as they were partakers in the "counsels" which are therein pronounced bold and judicious. Lastly, the advocates of the French alliance can hardly withhold their sanction to the proposition. The siege of Sebastopol is known to have been a favourite plan with the Emperor Napoleon III. How, then, can the step be censured in the Assembly of his trusting allies?

Mr. Adair's gun is well laid, and the shot seems likely to hit the House of Commons "between wind and water." The piece was evidently trained and loaded with that special object by engineers the most skilful in such tactics. But towards the country at large, and in its influence upon Public Opinion, the effect may probably be very different. Again we have to complain that the issue raised is beside the real question, with which the British people are solely interested. It is for the future historian to decide whether the policy which determined the siege of Sebastopol more than a twelvemonth ago was or was not "bold and sagacious." At present, we believe, opinions are nearly unanimous in approval of the Expedition. Few, at least, of those who wished for a vigourous prosecution of the war but consider that the enterprise was, on the whole, the best which the allied armies could be commissioned to undertake. Even Mr. Alcock probably coincides in that decision, now that his pet scheme of an attack on Anapa has at length been realised. But what of that? The invasion of the Crimea was an obvious proceeding which the French Emperor, the commanders in the East, the highest military authorities in England and in Europe, concurred in pointing out to the British Government. The latter can claim but a fraction of any credit that may be due from that source, and are certainly not entitled upon the strength of it to escape censure for flagrant and undeniable mismanagement. The nation mourns for gallant lives sacrificed; for millions wasted; for opportunities missed; for success imperilled; for honour impeached. Is it any satisfaction to find placed on record in the votes of the House, that the Government who have done these things have also coincided in adopting one judicious plan of operations? So far otherwise is it, that we may say the very evidence which attests the sagacity of the original plan proves also the unfitness of the Ministers who were too remiss or incapable to carry it out properly. The more judicious the Expendition, the more culpable the Government who, from negligence or incompetence, failed to provide the essential requisites for its success.

Lord Palmerston, however, will doubtless be content, if not triumphant, upon the result of his Parliamentary manœuvre. Very rapidly has the noble viscount reconciled himself to the altered and degraded condition of his official existence. Borne into power almost literally upon the shoulders of the people, he has retained it long after the tide of popularity has ebbed, and every title to popular support has been forfeited, by sheer tact in "managing" the House of Commons. To such shifts can condescend the Minister who not five months since was hailed as the "man of the time." In the amendment which has instructed Mr. Adair to propose there is nothing to conciliate the forgiveness or retrieve the confidence of the public—nothing that testifies to a recognition of past shortcomings or promises a more vigorous policy and more skilful management in future. It is aimed solely at Parliament,—where it will secure a convenient majority. Thus will its great purpose be achieved. The session closes, and Ministers have escaped a vote of condemnation. Honorable members scatter to the Continent or the Moors, leaving the Palmerston Cabinet still tenants in Downing-street. The recess will have come and the Ministry not gone out. After that—the Deluge.

DR. CUMMING ON SUNDAY LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—I am happy to see that you and your correspondents are alive to the idea I ventured to throw out—that if legislators desire to have Sabbath observance, they must begin by insisting on better week-day arrangements; but I shall be very sorry if the remarks provoked by the recent reclamation against the legislation of a truly benevolent nobleman should lower the popular apprehension of what the Sunday is, or what its privileges are.

The Sabbath is not a Jewish ceremony, for it is embosomed in the moral law, and, unlike Jewish ceremonies, it is designed for "the stranger within thy gates." It was not originated in Sinai, for it begins with "Remember," as if a prior institution. The fourth commandment does not enjoin hallowing the seventh day, but the Sabbath day, and its literal translation is not "the seventh," but "a seventh," and therefore its transference from Saturday to Sunday is not the extinction of the holy light, but its transference from one candlestick to another.

Its observance should not be a penance, but a privilege. It is a gift, not an exaction. It is an island struck off the great continent of eternity, lying green, fragrant, and beautiful amid the rushing currents and roaring cataracts of time, standing on which we can catch a glimpse of the better land, and hear unspent in their transit the songs of Heaven. It is physically and morally essential to man. Night rest is essential to man as a mere animal; sabbath rest is essential for man as an intellectual and moral being.

A very able writer says—"We never knew a man work seven days in a week who did not kill himself or kill his mind."

An eminent financier said—"I should have been a dead man had it not been for the Sabbath. Obliged to work from morning to night through the whole week in a time of great commercial excitement, I felt on Saturday afternoon as if I must have rest. Everything looked dark and gloomy. It was like going into a dense fog. I dismissed all, and kept the Sabbath in the good old way. On Monday it was all sunshine. Had it not been for the Sabbath I should have been in my grave."

Sir Matthew Hale said—"I have by long and sound experience found that the due observance of the Sabbath and the duties of it has been of singular comfort and advantage to me."

Professor Miller, of Edinburgh, says—"He is a fool physiologically who studies all night; he is a greater fool physiologically who studies on the Sabbath-day."

Dr. Farr, before a committee of the House of Commons, said—"As a day of rest I view the Sabbath as a day of compensation for the inadequate restorative power of the body under continued labour and excitement. The Sabbath is to be numbered among the natural duties, if the preservation of life be admitted to be a natural duty, and the premature destruction of it a suicidal act."

If these facts be so, you can only turn the popular observance of the Sabbath into its true channel by deducting from the confessedly excessive exactions of labour. No teetotal pledge or shutting of ginshops can secure temperance as long as physical prostration on Saturday, foul air, filthy dwellings, bad drainage, and intolerable toil generate that sense of exhaustion which injuriously, but instinctively flees to alcoholic stimulants for restored energy.

No Sabbath legislation, however sound in principle, will do anything but exasperate the masses, who still have on that day their only opportunity of breathing fresh air and seeing green fields, or witnessing an horizon wider than Houndsditch, or clearer than the New-cut. I venture to say that Lord Shaftesbury, without mooting the subject of Sabbath observance, has done more to accomplish that beneficent issue than all the bills introduced into the House of Commons. If you, the employers break the fourth commandment in one aspect, by making man work more than 12 hours a-day, you may expect that those you employ will break that commandment by neglecting its other aspect in not "hallowing it." If man exceed his rightful demands on the labour of his servants, God will lose His requirement from the people. The ministers of Christianity cannot get hold of the masses on a week-day; the exhaustion of the labourer drives him away from churches and chapels on a Sunday, and thus man's better existence is lost sight of in his struggle for bare-existence. If you will only protect the masses from excessive week-day toil, and pass the Religious Worship Bill, allowing the city missionaries and good ministers of all persuasions to preach to thousands anywhere, instead of to twenty only, my strong conviction is that we shall be able to relieve the House of Commons from legislating any further on a subject on which, as on Scotch education, it does not seem exceedingly wise.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN CUMMING.

MR. GRANTLEY F. BERKLEY ON CLASS LEGISLATION.

THE late Sunday riots, on the part of certain of the inhabitants of the British metropolis, has called forth the following caustic, and somewhat bitter letter from Mr. Berkley. Though disagreeing with that hon. gentleman on many points of his communication, we think, nevertheless, that he enunciates some plain homely truths, to which our Legislators would do well to take heed. His wholesome advice to the people to "petition and use every constitutional means within their power," is surely the more excellent plan to adopt, for the purpose of arresting threatened "encroachments on the liberty of the subject;" and far more likely to lead to a successful and peaceful issue than resorting to window smashing and ruffianly violence—a course of conduct as repulsive to the feelings, as it is derogatory to the character, of every true-born Englishman. Addressing the *Times*, Mr. Berkley says:—

Although I raise my voice against all violence and breach of order, I am glad, at all events, to see that for once the people of England are alive to a fact that I have been all my life telling them—that, unless they resist it by every constitutional means, all rich men desirous of gaining for themselves characters for godliness and decorum, sobriety and virtue, will be for ever interfering with their rights and healthful recreations. In a long vigil over popular interests I have never seen the exclusive recreations of the rich interfered with. They may maintain fashionable 'hells'—I beg pardon for the expression; it is one in general use—such as the club at Crockford's used to be: they may eat their whitebait dinners at Greenwich, keep open their clubs to any hour, and break the Sunday in Hyde Park and all other places, if they please to do so. They may ride horses to death in steeplechases, and collect around their racehorses or racecourses any amount of gambling. They might harness lambs, fawns, or doves, if they could draw them, and not a soul would raise a contravening cry, or call them cruel. Not so the poor man. If a legless cripple wishes to crawl into the sunshine, drawn by a dog, he is forbidden. If the poor make use of dogs to draw their stock-in-trade and to obtain them the means of living, they are prohibited. No matter what may be the amusement or the means, if they are entirely and only used by the poorer classes, up gets some would-be virtuoso, and, by crushing either, or both, assumes to build for himself the character he desires. The last act for the closing of public-houses and beer-shops has increased immorality and drunkenness; and Lord Robert Grosvenor's promised legislation is, without the least exception, the most unjust attempt that ever entered the head of any man having a seat in the House of Commons, and, by my life, that is saying a great deal! If the police look into the public-houses at 10 on Sunday night, they find them to all appearances closed, but inside they are full of people, drinking, all of them for the time under the denomination of 'lodgers,' and therefore not within the uncertain grasp of the miserable Act of the 17th and 18th of Victoria, chap. 77, section 1. Besides this, beer and spirits in large quantities are carried from public-houses and taken to brothels, and any house of ill-fame or secret hole and corner, where the police have no power to visit, and therein drunkenness and debauchery are carried on in tenfold greater force than they would have been if the Act above referred to had never passed. If the present Ministry mean to run honest—of late I have seen no instance of their doing so—as to the committee obtained by the member for Bristol, I have no doubt what the report of that committee will be: and, if Lord Robert Grosvenor wishes to serve his country, maintain order, and be just to all classes, he will withdraw as mistaken an attempt at legislation as the act for the removal of the deer in the New Forest, and consequent infraction of the common right, was, only on an infinitely wider scale. The one has turned a peaceful locality into a scene of nocturnal incendiarism, and the other has already made the parks in London sites for collision between the oppressed and exasperated people and the police. I hope that the people, by petition and every constitutional means within their power, will now, and on all future occasions, continue to resist oppressive encroachments on the liberty of the subject.

CHURCH-RATES.—The Rev. R. W. Goodenough, vicar of Whittingham, Northumberland, has just published a pamphlet on Church-rates, in which he gives utterance to the following liberal sentiments:—"Suppose, for a moment, that by any unlooked for, but possible configuration of circumstances, the amount of Dissent in England from the Established Church should assume the proportion of three or four to one; and that the dissentients should be a body of men united in supporting any one particular form of dissent—say Roman Catholic, or Presbyterian, or any other form you like to take, for the sake of argument—can any reasonable man suppose for an instant that the Church to which we belong would continue to be the Church of the State as it is at present, with all its privileges, and riches, and *et ceteras* in its train! Certainly not. Our Church would still exist: and, I trust, still flourish as a Church; but being the Church, in this supposed case, of a minority, how should we like, in our fancied position, to be forced to supply funds for the repair and maintenance of the churches of the majority, to whose views on religious matters we objected? I apprehend, and it seems to me on good grounds, that the clamour with which we should reprobate so gross an injustice would make itself heard from one end of the land to the other; that we should represent ourselves as being most grievously ill-used; and that we should never rest till we had secured the repeal of a law which we should stigmatise by every conceivable term of odium and reproach. There is no point more universally conceded by the clergy of the Church of England than that they should respect the right of others to entertain their own opinions, especially on religious topics, and that the principle of toleration ought to form a very material part of a Christian's scheme. But I have been led to ask myself, upon what possible basis of consistency can we profess to rest such views, or how can they be anything more than a pretence when we favour a law under which poor but conscientious sects, while they have to support their own ministers, and their own places of Divine worship, are made, solely against their will, to contribute a miserable pittance towards our own Establishment; the renouncing of which paltry sum would cost us—the rich Church—nothing in comparison; be a graceful proof that we are sincere in our professions; remove at once an origin of animosity, which will only become the more inveterate as time progresses; and cut away from beneath the feet of a considerable number of our fellow-Christians the ground on which they profess to rest their opposition to our Church."

STOLID INDIFFERENCE OF A NIAGARA ARTIST.—I was shown the scene of the last catastrophe, just above the American fall. It is a small rocky islet, to which an unfortunate man clung with terrible tenacity for three days. He had been drawn into the rapids, and was on the point of being swept over the falls, when his course was arrested by the little island. Far better would it have been for him if he had not met with this obstruction, for his agony during three long days and nights was fearful. All attempts to save him was abortive; and at the close of the third day, being unable to cling longer to the rocks, he was carried over the cataract.—*Wild's Tour in the United States.*

EFFECTS OF FREE-TRADE AND SELF-GOVERMENT.—"When I went to Canada, its revenues amounted to something like £400,000 a year; when I left it, the revenue of the year was something like £4,000,000. When I went to Canada, we had something like 22 miles of railway in the country; when I left it, we had 100 miles of railway completed and 200 more begun; and among the works in progress is a most magnificent tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence, two miles long, which will, when finished, be the finest work in the world; and, as all the people in the United States are great travellers, I believe we shall have 25,000,000 of persons coming annually for the sake of seeing it."—*The Earl of Elgin.*

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

October 17.—William Oswald, for Hongkong.
October 17.—Wilhelmsburg, for Shanghai.
October 17.—Blue Bell, for New Caledonia.
October 17.—Lady Leigh, for Guam.
October 17.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Coila, for Port Cooper; Favourite, for Hobart Town; Lord Burleigh, for London; Wanderer, and Little Pet, for Melbourne; Mercedes, for Valparaiso; Susan, and Kestrel, for South Sea Fisheries; Luduina, for Batavia; Alma, for Geelong.

CLEARANCES.

October 17.—Little Pet, schooner, Captain Tinlayson, for Melbourne.
October 16.—Alma, schooner, Captain M'Clemens, for Geelong.
October 17.—Kestrel, brig, Captain Sullivan, for the South Seas.
October 17.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 750 tons, Captain G. B. Gilmore, for Melbourne. Passengers—Lieutenant H. Pearson, R.N., A. L. Pearson, James Hemphill, G. W. H. Knight, L. Weil, A. Lehrens, G. Rudford, J. Davis, S. Solomon, Captain Milne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Walker, Miss M'Cabe, Messrs. A. H. Aston, F. W. Ozenwald, J. James, Joseph Crowder, Thomas Slagg, Charles Briggs, Mrs. Cornless, Mrs. Clarke, and 48 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 17.—Dove, from Broulee, with 18 tons potatoes; Peahen, from Brisbane Water, with 10,000 feet timber; Gipsy, from Twofold Bay, with 2 tuns oil, 3 tons cheese, 14 bales sheepskins, 30 bushels wheat; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 107 trusses hay, 80 bags maize, 11 pigs, 40½ pair fowls, 3 boxes eggs, 3 baskets prawns, and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 182 bags maize, 86 hides, 32 bales skins, 40 pigs, 4 calves, 3 horses, 10 lambs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

October 17.—Albatross, from the Hawkesbury; Will o' the Wisp, Peahen, and Henry, for Brisbane Water; Tigress, and Elfin, for Morpeth; Pau, for the Tweed River.

EXPORTS.

October 17.—Little Pet, for Melbourne: 5 cases tobacco, 15 cases cigars, W. H. Aldis; 50 cases cigars, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co; 89 cases gin, F. A. Birrington; 95 cases geneva, F. Greer; 26 casks refined sugar, 2 cases toys, L. and S. Spyer; 62 bags rice, J. Lazarus and Co; 50 tons coal, Captain Tinlayson.
October 17.—Alma, for Geelong: 36 tons potatoes, John M'Clemens.
October 17.—Kestrel, for South Seas, with whaling stores.
October 17.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 1 parcel, Finlay; 1 chaff engine, R. Binnie; 1 case tools, Bolwill; 17 bales, 5 cases, G. Rees; 3 bales, W. Busfield; 668 bags rice, 165 boxes candles, 63 bags coffee, 300 boxes tea, Stenel, Sons, and Co; 12 rings iron wire, 1 case steel, 3 cases hoop, 1 box, H. Beauchamp; 47 boxes soap, Sawkins and Gosfeld; 2 cases, E. Salamon; 6 packages cheese, 1 parcel, Fisher, Tanes, and Co; 1 bale, 1 cask glassware, Keys and Parsons; 4 bales, J. B. Webb; 1 trunk boxes, E. Vickery; 2 cases, 1 bale, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co; 274 box coccandles, 1 parcel, Kirchner and Co; 100 bags rice, A. Solmitz and Co; 60 bags coffee, Gilchrist, Watt and Co; 1 case, 3 bags, Hull and Alderson; 6 hogsheads treacle, Tidswell and Wilson; 34 cases oil, 49 boxes candles, W. Barnett; 48 bundles lines, Mackintosh, Hirst, and Co; 1 box, R. Johnson; 6 cases, Parrot, Brothers; 1 case wine, Tiellard; 8 cases, 2 bales, Ray, Glaister, and Co; 5 cases cabbage-tree hats, Mahoney; 1 cask nails, Saddington; 4 cases, Sands and Kenny; 1 keg, Lewicks and Piper; 5 cases, Wilkinson, Brothers; 17 cases, 3 kegs, Youngman and Co; 4 cases, D Jones and Co; 4 cases, H. Mackin; 2 cases fruit, D. Cooper; 1 parcel, Pollet; 1 case, 1 parcel, Busfield; 16 casks 5 cases fruit, Griffiths; 1 case, 1 keg, Ireland and Co; 2 cases, 1 cask, Were and Pritchard; 66 casks, 2 cases fruit, 2 cases lard, T. Lawlers; 1 case, W. C Rush; 1 box, W. Lees; 29 casks currants, P. Callen; 1 box, H. Moore; 4 cases, 1 bale, F Pickering; 1 parcel, A. Wilson; 1 parcel Stokes; 1 trunk, Tucker and Co; 1 bag 330 sovereigns, T. W Bennett; 4 cases, 2 casks, Dunphy; 1 case, 2 bales, Wethers; 74 bags walnuts, T. Beck; 3 trunks, 1 case, E. Vickery; 1 parcel, T. Shisner.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Lord Burleigh, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Coila, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the Favourite, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR VALPARAISO.—By the Mercedes, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Kestrel, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Maori, this day, at noon.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Fawn, this day, at noon.

FOR NAVIGATORS ISLAND.—By the Ariel, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Saturday, at noon.

FOR ENGLAND.—By the Champion of the Seas, on Saturday, at noon.

FOR BATAVIA.—By the Luduiana, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PER THE CHAMPION OF THE SEAS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-monthly mail for the contract packet Champion of the Seas, belonging to the Black Ball Line, which vessel will succeed the Ben Nevis, will close on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at noon.

No extra postage will be required on letters transmitted via Melbourne, by this contract vessel.

The public are requested to note that, in future, the semi-monthly mail for Great Britain will, in ordinary cases, close in Sydney about the 5th and 20th of each month, in order to reach Melbourne on the day appointed by his Excellency the Governor-General, viz:—the 10th and 25th of each month.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

The two schooners signalled to the southward yesterday passed the port.

THE H. R. N. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—On Thursday last the Hunter again made one of her fast trips, against a heavy southerly gale, leaving Newcastle at a quarter before eleven, and delivering the mails in Sydney at 5.45 p.m.; landing horses, pigs, and other live stock in the same condition as in perfectly smooth weather, although going at the rate of 10 knots against the whole strength of the gale.

NEWCASTLE.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 16.—Agnes Napier, Eliza Harriet Simpson.
October 17.—Boomerang (s.)

A very heavy sea has been running in these last two days, and yesterday the ketch Eliza Harriet Simpson rolled to such an extent that the crew abandoned her and came on shore in one of the pilot boats. They have returned to her this morning, and the sea is going down.

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN.—The wreck of the emigrant ship John on the Manacles Rocks, on the coast of Cornwall, and the melancholy loss of life which ensued, formed the subject of the first proceedings instituted by the Board of Trade under the new Merchant Shipping Act. The owners were proceeded against for the recovery of damages, for distribution among the relatives of those who lost their lives on the occasion. We have authority to state that the owners, considering, after the investigation which took place before the magistrates at Falmouth, that it would be inexpedient to incur the expense of an inquiry before the sheriff of Cornwall and a special jury, which had been summoned for the purpose, have made proposals to the Board of Trade for staying the proceedings. The Board has come to an arrangement with the owners, in accordance with which the latter have placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade a sum sufficient to meet all just claims within the terms of the Act, and to give security for such further sums as may be hereafter required in full satisfaction of the same.—*Morning Chronicle.*

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THURSDAY, 5TH JULY.

(Sittings in Nisi Prius, before LORD CAMPBELL *and Special Juries.)*

HENDERSON V. THE AUSTRALIAN ROYAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Attorney-General, Mr. Bramwell, Q.C., and Mr. Thrupp, appeared for the plaintiff; and (in the absence of Sir F. Thesiger) Mr. J. Wilde, Q.C., and Mr. Lush, for the defendants.

The plaintiff in this action, James Henderson, was a retired commander of the Royal Navy, and formerly assistant-master attendant of Plymouth Dockyard. He had retired from the public service, and had been appointed to the office of marine superintendent of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, at a salary of £400 a-year. He now sued the company to recover damages for the breach of an agreement into which they had entered with him, at the latter end of the year 1853, that he should go to Australia, and bring home the ship Adelaide, which was then lying at Sydney in an unseaworthy state. The agreement declared upon was contained in a resolution adopted by the board of directors, and, according to that agreement, the plaintiff was to be paid £50 a month during his absence, with all his reasonable expenses, and his "future remuneration" was to be "proportioned to the success of his mission." The defendants set up as a defence that they were an incorporated company, and that the agreement was not under seal. But the question having been brought before the Court of Queen's Bench by demurrer, the Court decided that, inasmuch as the company had been established for purposes of navigation, it was not necessary that such a contract should be under seal, it being entered into in the course of carrying out the objects for which the company was established. Judgment having thus been given for the plaintiff on the legal defence, the case now came down for trial upon the issue in fact as to the amount of compensation to which the plaintiff was entitled under the contract.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case to the jury, said, Captain Henderson had brought the present action against the company to recover such a fair sum as the jury might think he was properly entitled to under a contract which had been entered and performed by the plaintiff according to its terms, but upon which the company had hitherto refused to make him the remuneration to which he was entitled. The company had been established some time back for the purpose of carrying on a steam communication between this country and Australia. One of the vessels belonging to the company was the Adelaide, whose unfortunate history was probably still fresh in the recollection of the jury. That vessel had a most disastrous voyage to Sydney, and when it arrived at that place it was so leaky that it could with difficulty be got into the port. The rivets had started, and the vessel was so leaky on the voyage, that it was with the utmost difficulty that the efforts of the crew and passengers could keep it afloat. When the vessel was got into the port at Sydney it was surveyed and found to be uninsurable, and it was quite out of the question to think of bringing her home to England. At that time the plaintiff, who had been assistant master-attendant of the dockyard at Plymouth, was in the employment of the company as marine superintendent. For forty years he had filled every variety of employment, and he was employed by the company on the recommendation of some of the first naval officers who had ever adorned this country. When the intelligence of the state of the vessel arrived in this country, the company came to a resolution that, as means must be promptly adopted with respect to the Adelaide, the plaintiff should be asked whether he would be willing to proceed to Australia, by the next overland mail, to bring home the ship, and if so, upon what terms. The plaintiff, accordingly, placed himself at the disposal of the company, and expressed his readiness to go to Sydney as required. Eventually, a resolution was adopted by the company, authorising the plaintiff to go to Australia upon the terms that the company would pay him for his services £50 per month, exclusive of all reasonable expenses, "and that his future remuneration be proportioned to the success of his mission." The plaintiff left England on the 5th of December, 1853, and eventually brought the ship back to London in safety by the 20th of October, 1854. He had thus saved the company as much as £20,000, which would have been the cost of repairing the vessel at Sydney; but, though he had thus succeeded in overcoming difficulties which appeared insuperable, the company had not yet paid him the additional remuneration he was entitled to, "proportioned to the success of his mission." There being no dry dock at Sydney, the plaintiff determined to take the vessel to Launceston River, Van Diemen's Land. The reason for going to that place was, that there was a much greater fall of the tide there than at Sydney, which would enable the plaintiff to inspect the bottom of the vessel. It was with the greatest difficulty he could get a crew, but, being assisted by his brother officers in the navy, he at last succeeded, by the greatest exertions and intrepidity, in getting the ship to Launceston River, where he had her repaired, so far as it was possible in that place. His next difficulty was to get a crew, and he was obliged to put up with a set of desperadoes in whom he could not place the least confidence. These consisted of "ticket-of-leave" men and old convicts of the most lawless character, whose conduct was frequently mutinous, so that it was unsafe for the plaintiff to sleep without arms by his side, and even by daylight he was obliged to have arms always ready. Another circumstance which showed the skill and boldness of the plaintiff's character was, that the screw could not be worked, and yet, with such a ship and such a crew, the plaintiff had succeeded with jury-masts in bringing the Adelaide safe home to England, when the vessel was made efficient for about £4000, instead of £20,000, which it would have cost at Sydney. That unexpected success, achieved by the ability and intrepidity of the plaintiff, had been most beneficial to the company and honourable to himself, and it ill became the company, under such circumstances, to be niggardly in their remuneration. Since the vessel had been repaired it had been employed by the Government in the transport service, and had earned a sum of £5000 a month. The plea which the company had now put on the record in answer to the plaintiff's demand was, he (the Attorney-General) thought, of the most paltry character.

Lord Campbell: The company said, because the seal of the company was not put to the contract, there was no contract at all. He thought the plea was very discreditable to the company.

The Attorney-General said, the plea could only cover those who were parties to it with indelible disgrace; but he (the Attorney-General) felt confident that the jury would award the plaintiff such a compensation for his services as he was fully entitled to.

Captain Henderson was then examined, and proved his case as opened by the Attorney-General. He stated that the ship could not have been repaired at Sydney for less than £20,000, if at all, but that, with an outlay of £50 for repairs, he had brought the vessel safe to London, where it had been completely repaired for less than £4000. The witness stated, on cross-examination, that in the first instance it had been proposed to him to accept £500, but afterwards the chairman of the company had made him an offer of £1000, which he had declined. One or two other witnesses were also examined in support of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Lush, in the absence of Sir F. Thesiger, addressed the jury for the defendants, and complained that the learned Attorney-General had not in his address, informed the jury of the sum which the company had voted to the plaintiff. The company had consulted with several gentlemen of experience in the city, and the result was that they came to a resolution to offer the plaintiff the sum of £1000 which they considered a liberal remuneration for his services, of which they spoke in the highest terms of praise. The resolution passed was in the following terms:—"That a sum of £1000 be voted to Captain Henderson, R.N., as a mark of the high sense entertained by the board of his skill, great ability, and energy manifested in bringing home the Adelaide, and that this board present to him their best thanks for the manner in which he has consulted the interests of the shareholders." The plaintiff had been willing to leave the terms to the liberality of the directors, as was shown by the letter which he addressed to them on the 28th of October, 1853, in which he used these words:—"I beg to state that in the public and civil service, when so employed, I always considered it my duty to obey all commands I am therefore ready to proceed to Sydney when required. As to the terms, that is a point I must leave to the directors themselves, who must be sensible that my present salary is small, as all my time is devoted to their service; and should I be so fortunate, under the blessing of Providence, to return to England with the Adelaide, I shall certainly look forward to the board's liberal reward." The learned counsel said, he thought the plaintiff had greatly exaggerated the value of his services, and he read several letters written by the plaintiff to the company, when he was in Australia, in which he gave a somewhat more favourable account of the state of the vessel than he had done to-day. He contended that these letters showed that the difficulties with which the plaintiff had to contend did not arise so much from the unseaworthiness of the ship as from the bad character which had been given to it, and the difficulty which thence arose of getting a proper crew. In one of the letters it was stated that a surgeon who had come on board to visit a patient had robbed the dispensary, and that the plaintiff had subsequently ascertained that he had been transported for cattle-stealing. The learned counsel said he should call several witnesses, who would prove that the sum of £1000, was a fair remuneration for the services which the plaintiff had rendered to the company.

Lord Campbell said, he could not receive that evidence. It was for the jury to say what was the value of the plaintiff's services.

Mr. Lush said, he himself entertained some doubt whether the evidence was admissible. The learned counsel then called one or two witnesses, who proved that the cost of the Adelaide was £51,000, and that it had been insured for £45,000. They also stated that the whole of the repairs which had been effected in England had been done for £1,460, and that the gross earnings of the Adelaide, since she had been taken up by the Government as a transport, were not £5000 a month, as had been stated, but only £3400, out of which the company had to defray every expense, with the exception of coals. The learned counsel also put in the defendants' charter of incorporation, with a view to tendering a bill of exceptions, and taking the case to a court of error, it being their intention to rely on their legal rights.

Lord Campbell said, if the company had a legal right, they had no moral right to take that course.

The Attorney-General having replied,

Lord Campbell summed up the evidence. The first question for the jury was whether the defendants had ever entered into any contract at all with the plaintiff? His lordship thought it was most discreditable to the company to make such a defence as they had put forward, that the contract was not under seal.

Mr. Lush said, the defence had been made without the knowledge of the directors, and he had now their authority to withdraw it altogether.

Lord Campbell said that, in that case, the jury must decide what remuneration the plaintiff was entitled to receive for his services. It was not to be limited to a present for "something to drink," but, according to the terms of the contract, his remuneration must be "proportioned to the success of his mission." They must give the plaintiff a fair compensation for the very perilous undertaking which he had successfully achieved, taking into account, at the same time, that if he had failed he would have got nothing.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and on their return into court found for the plaintiff—Damages, £2750.

Lord Campbell said, he entirely agreed with the decision which had lately been come to by the Court of Queen's Bench on the demurrer in this case; and he did so upon the ground that, when a corporation was established for purposes of commerce, it might do without seal whatever might be done without seal where there was no incorporation.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £2750.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	October.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
18	THURSDAY.	5 19	6 11	2 5	2 48

Moon—First Quarter, 42m. 1h. A.M. October 19.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 18,

The performances will commence with the popular Operetta entitled THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. Madeleine (the Daughter of the Regiment), Mrs. Emma Waller. To be followed by the Petite Comedy of PERFECTION; or, the Lady of Munster. Charles Paragon, Mr. Waller; Susan, Mrs. Torning; Kate O'Brien, Mrs. Emma Waller. To conclude with the laughable Farce of LOVE UNDER A LAMP-POST.

A. TORNING, Sole Lessee.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 18,

The performances will commence with the romantic drama, in 3 acts, entitled THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. M. Fabien dei Franchi and M. Louis dei Franchi, Mr. Clarance Holt; Emilie de Esparre, Mrs. Clarance Holt. To conclude with an exceedingly laughable farce, entitled, AN ADVERTISEMENT! MATRIMONIAL, &c.

F. HOWSON, Manager.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1855.

THE business of the Legislative Council, yesterday, was of a very confined nature,—nearly the whole of the notices of motion and the orders of the day being postponed.

In reply to a question from Mr. Nichols, the COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that it was the intention that the office of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands should be amalgamated with that of the Surveyor-General.

In answer to a question from Mr. Wilshire, as to the remission of sentence in the case of Polack and Wells, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the Governor-General had exercised the prerogative vested in him, with the advice of the judge who tried the case.

In answer to a question from Mr. Nichols as to the intention of the Government with respect to the granting of a pension to the widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, the COLONIAL SECRETARY, having stated that the ordinary course was that any proposal in favour of the allowance should be initiated by some hon. member not connected with the Government.

Mr. NICHOLS gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a bill to confer a pension on the widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell.

The Registration Bill, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, was read a first time, and the second reading appointed for this day.

The Public Loans Bill, on the motion of the COLONIAL TREASURER, was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for this day.

The Colonial Naval Service Bill was read a third time and passed.

After several postponements of matters on the paper the House went into Committee of Supply, and made considerable progress in the Estimates for Public Works.

DURING the time which elapsed between the trial and execution of Mrs. BROWNLOW we were repeatedly entreated to intercede for the sparing of her life. Strongly inclined to the side of mercy, we should have done so, if a case could have been made out upon the recognised principles of public justice. We now offer a few reasons, in explanation, to such of our correspondents who, taking strong views on the subject, have thought silence inconsistent with humanity.

There were two general arguments in favour of commutation, which were quite independent of the circumstances of the murder,—one, that the penalty of death ought not to be inflicted by man. This is too wide a question for discussion now. The proper course for those who hold this opinion is to seek an alteration in the law. While death is authorized by the Legislature, its infliction should be impartial. It is not reasonable that the Executive should deal with one case in view of the law as it stands, and with another in view of the law as it ought to be. GEORGE THE THIRD is said to have been induced to sign the warrant for the execution of Dr. DODD—for whom unexampled efforts had been made—by the suggestion that "if his life ought to be spared, the two brothers executed on the preceding session for the same offence were murdered." The construction may seem harsh, but we question if it be answerable. The prerogative which may abate or remit a punishment was intended to carry out the object of law itself—the public justice of the country. Thus, when errors have been committed by the courts they can be obviated by the Crown; but capricious relaxation is an abuse. Thus, to spare one man and to execute another, on considerations or distinctions not sanctioned by the law, is an injustice to all who suffer the full penalty. Let, then, the Legislature be the place for the discussion of the propriety of inflicting death in any case. The Executive, by adopting any abstract views as the ground of its decision would usurp the functions of the Legislature.

The other general reason urged for sparing this unfortunate female was this,—she was a woman. The force of the objection to her suffering does not appear very great. It is perfectly admissible in poetry and romance to draw distinctions of the sort; but unless the guilt of murder be less when perpetrated by a woman's hand, the penalty is as justly due. Under the ancient laws a woman murdering her husband would have suffered some aggravation to the common punishment. This distinction has been very properly done away; and as the law gives equal protection to male and female life, it is no great reason for complaint that it exacts the same forfeiture alike from the murderess and the murderer.

It became then necessary to see whether any thing in the circumstances of this murder made it exceptional, or deserved an interposition on the part of the Press. From the report of the trial, which has not been questioned, we see nothing extenuating. The culprit provided a knife, carried it under her apron, and when her victim said "Mary Ann, you have got a knife there to stab me," she denied it, and a minute or two after inflicted a mortal wound. She then went home, and was found asleep by the constable, to whom she said that she "had promised it to him long before." During the interval she had been to the house where her husband lay, and demanded to go into the house, saying "she would cut his heart out." These points showed a deliberate intention and unrelenting malice. There was no immediate incitement, no quick repentance; and, taken all in all, it is one of the clearest instances of murder, as distinguished from manslaughter, in the records of our courts.

The question raised — not on the trial — was whether the conduct of this woman was the result of unsoundness of mind. There is certainly always a suspicion of this malady when crimes of great atrocity are committed. But the execution of the man who killed his wife by stabbing her in the abdomen, was in the face of much more direct evidence of insanity. The example of madness in his family, and the absence of any immediate cause of quarrel with his wife, gave a strong colouring to the presumption in his favour. The Executive, however, probably formed a correct conclusion—that he possessed a sufficient degree of sanity to make him conscious of the moral character of his conduct, and of the penalty which it would incur. When murder is perpetrated by an intoxicated man, he is not excused, although he has probably far less knowledge of his criminal conduct, or its consequences, than persons who suffer some slight disturbance of reason by the indulgence of malignant passions.

The desire of the good people of Goulburn to save their town from the disgrace of a public execution, and the intercessions they made for the criminal, are much to their credit. Those who are not obliged by their public position to look at the claims of public justice, naturally wished well to their efforts, and share in their regrets. It is indeed an appalling spectacle to see a woman cut off in her prime by the hands of justice, and if it had been possible to save her, all would have felt a relief. But there are considerations more important than any life, and something will be gained by society when it is seen that neither sex nor station, nor neighbourly sympathy, nor late repentance, will release from the fearful consequences of murderous passions.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. IX.—SCHOOLS.

THE official book of statistics now before us carries the return of schools back to the year 1845; but for the sake of tracing the progress made in each of the last two half decennaries, we commence with the year 1844.

Subjoined is the total number of scholars in each year, including schools of every description, public and private,—Sunday schools alone excepted, which are nowhere included in the printed tables.*

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1844	6,814	5,776	12,590
1845	7,813	6,641	14,454
1846	8,613	7,650	16,263
1847	9,848	8,752	18,600
1848	10,267	8,722	18,989
1849	10,721	9,250	19,971
1850	11,214	10,170	21,384
1851	11,118	10,002	21,120
1852	12,428	11,240	23,668
1853	13,575	12,085	25,660
1854	13,557	12,396	25,953

The increase in the total number of scholars appears to have been thus:—

	Number.	Increase.	Per cent.
1844	12,590		
1849	19,971	7381	58.6
1854	25,953	5982	30.0
In the ten years		13,363	106.1

It is here seen that the increase of the last five years was less, both numerically and centesimally, than that of the previous five.

It was also shown, in our article of the 18th June, on the educational statistics of the colony compared with those of England and Wales, that although from 1841 to 1851 the number of scholars *in proportion to population* had considerably increased, in the subsequent three years it had gradually declined. We need not apologise for re-inserting the table, which was as follows:—

	Population.	Scholars.	Proportion of Scholars to Population. One in
1841	114,801	8,574*	13.39
1846	154,534	14,454*	10.69
1851	187,243	21,384*	8.76
1852	208,254	23,668	8.80
1853	231,288	25,660	9.01
1854	251,315	25,953	9.68

Let us now see what has been the numerical progress in scholars of the respective sexes:—

	Increase. Boys.	Increase. Girls.	Per cent. Boys.	Per cent. Girls.
First five years	3907	3474	57.3	60.1
Last five years	2836	3146	26.5	34.0

Thus, while in the first period the numerical increase of girls was *less* than that of boys by 433, in the last it was *greater* by 310; and in each period the centesimal increase was in favour of the girls, in the first by 2.8 per cent., in the last by 7.5 per cent.

The relative numbers of population and scholars in regard to the sexes will be seen by the subjoined tables.

	Population. Male.	Population. Female.	Scholars. Boys.	Scholars. Girls.
1841	74,812	39,981	4,639*	3,935*
1846	92,389	62,145	7,813*	6,641*
1851	106,229	81,014	11,214*	10,170*
1852	118,687	89,567	12,428	11,240
1853	131,368	99,920	13,575	12,085
1854	144,121	107,194	13,557	12,396

The ratio of scholars of the respective sexes to the males and females of the population was about as follows:—

Proportion of scholars to population—

	Male. One in	Female. One in
1841	16.13	10.16
1846	11.83	9.36
1851	9.47	7.97
1852	9.55	7.97
1853	9.60	8.27
1854	10.63	8.65

It thus appears that in every year of the period the ratio of female scholars to the female population was decidedly greater than that of male scholars to the male population; and that the ratio of the male scholars has been declining during the last three years, and that of the female during the last two, the female ratio having in the years 1851 and 1852 been precisely the same.

It will be interesting to take the mean ratios of the entire period, and of the last four years, which were as under:—

Mean of the	Male. One in	Female. One in
Whole period	10.66	8.50
Last four years	9.85	8.23

By this mode of comparison, we find that on the whole the mean proportion of scholars has increased in either sex.

The numbers of scholars in the several classes of schools in each of the last two years were as under:—

	1853.	1854.
Orphan Schools	337	309
Denominational	14,879	14,509
National	3,651	3,895
University	55	47
Private	6,738	7,193
Totals	25,660	25,953

Last year, we found that in 1853 there had been a slight falling off in the number of scholars attending the National Schools, and an increase of 2322, or fifteen per cent., in the number attending the Denominational. The above columns show a different result, the scholars in the Denominational Schools having *decreased* by 370, or two and a half per cent., while those in the National Schools have *increased* by 244, or six and three-quarters per cent.

The number of scholars attending the schools of the respective denominations receiving Government aid were, in each of the last three years, as follows:—

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Church of England	6029	6887	6608
Presbyterian	1216	1443	1260
Wesleyan	777	935	972
Total Protestants	8022	9265	8840
Roman Catholics	4535	5614	5669
Totals	12,557	14,879	14,509

The number of scholars attending the schools of the three Protestant denominations is here shown to have fallen off last year by 425, or four and a half per cent., while those attending the Roman Catholic schools appear to have increased by 55, or rather below one per cent.

Of the Protestants, the Church of England appears to have declined upwards of four per cent., and the Presbyterians nearly thirteen per cent.; while the Wesleyans appear to have increased nearly four per cent.

* This exception is much to be lamented. No branch of our social statistics is more important than that which relates to the moral and religious agency of Sunday Schools. It is to be hoped the deficiency now referred to will hereafter be supplied.

* As the census was taken in the *early* part of these three years, 1841, 1846, and 1851, the number of scholars given therein is for the end of the previous year.

* With regard to the three years, 1841, 1846, and 1851, see note *ante*.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first show of the Horticultural Society of New South Wales takes place this day, and will be held under the permission of the President of the Society, His Excellency Sir William Denison, in the Botanic Gardens. Should the weather prove favourable, there is every prospect of the most brilliant exhibition of floricultural productions which has yet been displayed to the public. We regret, however, to be informed that the society will labour under some serious disadvantages in respect to its first show. The committee of the Australasian Botanic Society declined to lend their exhibition tents to the Horticultural Society, and the sub-committee of the latter having, after much trouble, secured, as they believed, the only other suitable tent in the colony for the purpose, are disappointed by a breach of agreement most unexpected and most improper. The committee are thus thrown on their beam ends at the last moment, but they doubt not to be able to organise measures which will render the show sufficiently attractive. The names of parties desiring to become members or subscribers, will be taken at the gate to-morrow, and they may receive their cards of admission under such membership or subscription, if they think fit. The show opens at 2 o'clock to all parties, members or otherwise.

THE CAVALRY.—In accordance with the brigade order, dated the 15th instant, the Sydney Yeomanry Cavalry will meet in the Outer Domain, at half-past two o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 20th instant.

THE RIFLES.—In accordance with the brigade order dated the 15th instant, the First New South Wales Rifles will assemble in the Inner Domain, at half-past two o'clock p.m., on Saturday the 20th instant, and will fall in precisely at three o'clock. The corps will not meet for ball firing on Friday the 19th instant.

THE PYRMONT BRIDGE.—The witnesses examined before the Select Committee of the Council, for whose report the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Bill was referred, are—Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. E. Moriarty, Captain Moriarty, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. Rae, City Commissioner, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Burrowes, and Mr. Baron. The bulk of their evidence is decidedly in favour of this important and highly useful work being proceeded with, although they very generally admit that persons occupying wharves on Darling Harbour, to the southward of the site for the proposed bridge, might suffer some slight injury in the depreciation of their property, in consequence of the navigation being, to a certain extent, impeded.

PASTORAL AND TIMBER LICENSES IN THE CLARENCE DISTRICT.—A return ordered by the Council to be printed on the 13th of September last, shows that the number of pastoral licenses taken out for the district of the Clarence, for the year commencing on the 1st July, 1855, was 60; and the number of timber licenses for the same district from the 1st of January to the 30th June, 1855, was 76. The return also shows that there are 172 000 acres in the same district already surveyed and open for purchase.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at half-past three o'clock.

ADMINISTRATION OF CROWN LANDS.

Mr. NICHOLS said that, seeing the Colonial Secretary in his place, he wished to ask him whether the appointment of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to the office of Surveyor-General, in the room of Sir T. L. Mitchell, deceased, would cause an amalgamation of the offices.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied in the affirmative, remarking that it had always been the opinion of the Government that the two offices of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General might with great advantage to the public be combined.

MESSRS. POLACK AND WELLS.

Mr. WILSHIRE asked the Colonial Secretary—"On what grounds, and by whose interference, the respective sentences of Abraham Polack and William Wells, convicted of fraud, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, have been commuted; and whether the Judge who tried the case was consulted, and, if so, what was his report?" He would observe that several people had expressed astonishment at finding these persons now at large, as they had not heard of any petition, or, in fact, any step whatever having been taken to procure a mitigation of their punishment. He desired to know now whether any such petition had been presented; and, if not, what were the grounds on which this mitigation was effected?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied that of course the individuals referred to were liberated by virtue of the prerogative of mercy vested in the Governor-General as the representative of her Majesty. Although in reality this explanation was a sufficient answer to the question submitted by the hon. member, yet he might add that his Excellency never exercised this perogative except after the matter had been referred to and reported upon by the judge who tried the case.

PENSION TO THE LATE SIR T. L. MITCHELL'S WIDOW.

Mr. NICHOLS asked the Colonial Secretary whether it was the intention of the Government to grant, as was usual in all such cases, a pension of £200 a year to the widow of the late Sir. T. L. Mitchell as a mark of the public appreciation of the services rendered to the colony by her lamented husband. He understood the hon. member the other evening had partly pledged himself to take the matter up, with a view of bringing it under the consideration of the Executive.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied, that he had been taken by surprise the other evening when the matter was mooted by the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, and he now found the course he then proposed was a mistaken one. It appeared that the practice usually adopted in all such cases was, not for the Governor-General to initiate the necessary steps for granting the pension, but to allow it to be done by some one more interested in the matter, or by a resolution submitted by some hon. member in his place in the House.

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

The Message of the Governor-General having been read,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that this bill be read a first time; and in doing so he explained that it was simply a necessary accompaniment to the Marriage Act which had just been passed, and was intended to occupy a very prominent part in carrying out the provisions of that Act.

The motion was carried, and the second reading was fixed as an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

STAMP DUTIES.

The consideration of the Message of his Excellency the Governor-General relative to the imposition of certain stamp duties was postponed until to-morrow, on account of the schedule having only that day been put into circulation.

COLONIAL AGENT-GENERAL.

The adjourned debate, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, with respect to the Colonial Agent-General, was further postponed until that day week.

PUBLIC LOANS' INTEREST BILL.

The Message of his Excellency the Governor-General having been read.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved that this Bill be read a first time, merely remarking that its objects were to raise the value of Government securities, and to remove doubts with respect to the operation of certain provisions in the Loans Bill just passed.

The motion was carried, and the second reading was fixed as an order of the day for to-morrow.

LIVE STOCK ASSESSMENT BILL.

The further consideration of this Bill in committee was postponed until to-morrow.

NAVAL SERVICE BILL.

This Bill, on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, was read a third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the further consideration of the Estimates of Expenditure for 1855 6.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL moved that the sum of £4000 be voted to defray the expense of the employment of the dredging-machine for 1856, of which the following are the particulars:—

		£	s.	d.
Salaries.				
Master		366	13	4
Assistant ditto, at £7 10s. a month and 3s. 3d. per diem		149	9	6
Two coxswains of punts, at £5 10s. a month and 3s. 3d. per diem		250	19	0
Sixteen seamen, at £4 a month and 3s. 3d. per diem		17[illegible]	12	0
Contingencies.				
Coal, 156 tons		593	0	0
Oil		42	0	0
Tallow		21	0	0
Repairs to vessel, engine, boats, &c.		880	0	0
New boat		50	0	0
Paint, canvas, stores, &c.		240	6	2
Total		4000	0	0

Mr. CAMPBELL thought the amount of work accomplished through the medium of the machine was not large enough to warrant so large an outlay as £4000. He did not see why a small steamer should not be employed to assist in the removal of the silt.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said the Government would have no objection to employ the best practical means for the removal of the silt from the machine.

Mr. DONALDSON moved a reduction of £240 in the item of coal. He said at the present time coal could be obtained for 18s., about one-third of the amount placed on the estimate. £150 would thus be left for the item of coal.

Mr. COWPER wished for some information in reference to the large sum placed upon the Estimates from time to time. He found no less a sum than £880 had been placed on the estimate for the ensuing year.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL explained that the expenditure actually incurred during the past year was £850. The small additional sum of £30 was for any extra expense. From the evidence of the Portmaster, it appeared such an expenditure was not at all unusual for the repairs of such machinery.

Mr. COWPER thought there must be great want of economy on the part of the Government, and moved that a further reduction in the amount of contingencies to the amount of £160 be made, leaving for such contingencies the sum of £3500.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL did not oppose the production, and said it was the object of the Government to avoid all unnecessary expense.

The motion, as amended, was then put and passed.

The following item was carried without opposition: For attending to the Sluices at the Cook's River Dam, £36 12s.

The next item was, for Works in forming Signal Stations at convenient places between the entrance to the River Brisbane and the town, £1000.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought it was not necessary for the Government to incur this large expenditure on account of a community where there were comparatively no interests to protect.

Mr. DONALDSON and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought the hon. member for Sydney knew very little about the locality alluded to.

Mr. RICHARDSON supported the vote.

Mr. COWPER objected to the vote because it was brought before the House in the absence of sufficient data. If Captain Wickham's report was worth anything, half the amount would be sufficient for the ensuing year. The report of the Colonial Architect he did not consider to be worth anything. He concluded by moving a reduction in the vote of £500.

The amendment was put, and carried without a division.

The next item—for casual repairs of the Semicircular Quay, £100—was put and passed, after a short conversation, in which Mr. Flood, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Wilshire, and the hon. Auditor-General took part.

The following item, coming under the head "Public Buildings," was then put:—For the erection at the lighthouse, South Head, of quarters for the lightkeepers, £1800.

Mr. COWPER asked the amount of money which had been expended on this establishment during the last year or two.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL said a large amount had been expended in consequence of the [illegible] of the iron girders, but he was not in a position at the present time to state what the amount was.

Mr. COWPER thought it was unreasonable to vote so large a sum for the purposes set forth, and hoped it would be negatived.

Mr. EGAN and Mr. WILSHIRE also objected to the vote.

Mr. ALLEN said, unless further information was given, he should not feel disposed to vote for the motion.

The vote was then put and negatived without a division.

The following was the item next proposed:—For the performance of repairs necessary for the preservation of the Government House, Sydney, £5000.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL explained that the necessary repairs required were very extensive.

Mr. DONALDSON suggested that the item should be referred to the consideration of the committee, which is to sit in reference to the Government House, Parramatta, and moved that it be postponed for that purpose.

The COLONIAL TREASURER thought a committee of the House should be appointed to superintend the repairs necessary, in order that it might not be considered as a private affair.

Mr. COWPER thought the repairs now alluded to, and the expense which would be incurred, would be part and parcel of a general expenditure, in which a sum formerly voted would form a part. He thought it was the duty of the committee to call upon the Government to postpone the vote.

Mr. MARTIN said perhaps the best course would be not to incur any expense in patching up a bad building. He should not feel disposed to give so large an amount as £5000 in the present condition of the Colonial Architect's department. He thought if the building required painting, or any small repairs, they might be executed, but he felt disposed to move a reduction of £400 in the vote.

The amendment for a postponement was put and carried.

The following item was then put: For laying down pipes and providing the necessary fittings for lighting with gas the halls, passages, and public apartments of the Government House, Sydney, £500.

The House divided.

Mr. WILSHIRE asked if it was competent for any hon. member having shares in the Gas Company to vote? (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES replied in the affirmative.

The motion was carried by a majority of 18 to 16.

The following items were then put and passed without opposition:—

	£	s.	d.
For providing buildings for instruments at twelve meteorological stations	600	0	0
For providing twelve sets of meteorological instruments for ditto	240	0	0
	840	0	0

The next item proposed was £1000 for alterations, additions, and repairs to present buildings, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek.

Mr. COWPER did not think it advisable, under present circumstances, to vote so large a sum—it was very unsatisfactory.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said the large building, which was not built of good material, was in very bad repair, rendering constant repairs necessary.

Dr. DOUGLASS supported the vote, entering at some length into the details of the institution.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the vote at considerable length. He thought the subject should be taken up seriously.

Mr. COWPER said he saw the commissioners recommended a new building, and he should not press his opposition, having called the attention of the Government to the matter.

In answer to a question from Mr. Oakes, the AUDITOR-GENERAL said the rule laid down was to call tenders for public works, but there were repairs at times when it was not at all expedient so to do.

The motion was then put and passed.

The next item moved was £800, for alterations and repairs at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.

Mr. OAKES thought the item should be postponed until the whole question came before the House. Perhaps the system might then be changed.

After a few remarks from the honorable COLONIAL SECRETARY,

Mr. DONALDSON moved that the item be postponed until the whole question came under discussion.

Mr. COWPER thought it would be absurd to vote the money now and discuss the principle afterwards.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL then moved the postponement of the item, which was postponed accordingly.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL then moved the sum of £466 4s. be voted for the Botanic Gardens, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For repairs to the lecture room, plant-houses and frames, and store room	50	0	0
Keeping in repair the gates and fences	60	0	0
To provide lead piping to carry water from the upper to the lower garden	60	0	0
To construct a waste tank in the lower garden	40	0	0
Towards reclaiming the ground within the sea-wall of the Botanical Garden at Sydney, a further sum, being the wages of two men to be employed in removing and spreading the silt discharged from the punt belonging to the steam dredge, at 7s. each per diem	256	4	0

The motion was put and carried.

The next vote proposed was £700 for Hyde Park and Government Domain.

	£	s.	d.
Repairing the gates and fences, keeping in repair roads, and making general improvements	200	0	0
For providing new iron gates to entrance to the Government Domain, from Macquarie-street	500	0	0

Mr. DONALDSON and Mr. COWPER thought the item for the iron gates was excessively large.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL explained the estimate was made by the Colonial Architect.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the vote.

Captain WARD thought £500 would not be too much for bringing iron gates and the necessary ironwork in connexion with them from England.

Mr. DONALDSON moved that the items be put seriatim.

The first item was put and carried.

An alteration in the wording of the second item was made to the effect that £500 should be voted for procuring new iron gates from England, &c.

Mr. CAMPBELL expected if £500 was voted for these gates, and they were sent for from England, a pair would be sent out which would cost about £1000.

Mr. WILSHIRE said the gates could be made as cheaply in the colony as they could be procured from England, and it was desirable to encourage colonial industry. If the gates were to be sent for from England he should vote against the item.

Mr. CAMPBELL suggested that the honorable member sent home to England for iron shutters for his houses. (Laughter).

Mr. WILSHIRE said he was unable to get the said shutters in the colony.

Mr. COWPER opposed the motion.

The question was put, a division called for, and the motion was carried by a majority of 17 to 15.

The next item proposed was £1000 for the improvement of Hyde Park, the amount to be expended under the superintendence of the committee of management.

Mr. NICHOLS explained the present sum was for trenching and planting trees. If the Park was properly ornamented for the use of the public, it would cost £20,000 or £30,000.

Mr. DONALDSON drew the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to what really was a nuisance in reference to Hyde Park. His attention had been frequently attracted by the disgraceful conduct of a parcel of blackguards who, every evening, congregated on the public promenade of Hyde Park, particularly on Sunday evenings. These young men (for boys they were not) made it a practice, night after night, to assemble on the walk, and stop up the entrances, and there insult and abuse the young females who might be necessitated to pass that way. The nuisance had now become so monstrous that it called loudly for immediate correction, and he hoped that the attention of the Government or the Inspector-General of Police would be turned towards it. He, fortunately, was not a young woman; but he had observed acts of immorality and obscenity perpetrated there that, as a gentleman, made his blood boil. Every unprotected lady that ventured on the walk was insulted and abused by the blackguards that made it a point to be there, particularly on Sunday evenings. The walk was an ornamental one, and very little cost would make it much more so; besides which, it was one of the lungs of the city, and the nuisance to which he referred was one that ought to be at once repressed. As he saw the hon. and gallant member the Inspector-General of Police in his place, he took that opportunity of prominently calling his attention to the nuisance, in the hope that it would be as far as possible put down. He had been frequently annoyed by the conduct of those respectably dressed blackguards, but one day last week he had seen a lady so grossly insulted that he immediately interfered, and had he been a constable he would have broken the blackguard's head with a truncheon. The class of persons to whom he referred was frequenting to a large extent in Sydney; he hoped they would not [illegible] the mass of citizens, but whatever they were, he must say their conduct was more openly gross than [illegible]

than could be seen in any other part of the world. He hoped this public allusion to the nuisance would have the effect of having immediate steps taken for its repression.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE said the subject which had been referred to by the hon. member for Sydney Hamlets had been brought under his notice, and he had given strict orders that the attention of the police should be directed to putting a stop to this great nuisance. Those persons who were guilty of these most unmanly and disgraceful offences, when the police made their appearance in uniform, were careful not to commit them, and he had therefore ordered the police to attend there dressed in plain clothes, and some of the offenders had been arrested and confined in the lock-up—there the function of the police ended, and it was for the civil magistrates to do the rest. The police had been and should continue to be directed to use every exertion to put a stop to this nuisance. He perfectly agreed with what had fallen from the hon. member. He had frequently stated that he did not think there was a more serious matter for the consideration of the Council than this class which which was growing for the last few years, and were increasing to a great extent, who were from their earliest years addicted to thieving, blasphemy, and obscenity. In conclusion, he would state every exertion was being and would continue to be used to put a stop to the nuisance referred to.

Mr. NICHOLS stated that the trustees of the Park could not act in the matter, but when proper rules and regulations were laid down, and rangers, be they special constables or what, were appointed, those arrangements might be carried out. He directed attention to the delay which occurred in the police department, owing to one officer having to report to another, until the nuisance went from the lowest to the highest before it was remedied.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE said, the removal of nuisances which had been alluded to was the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances, to whom it ought to have been pointed out in the first instance.

Mr. FLOOD said he had on several occasions called the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to the disgraceful scenes on Hyde-Park, but they still existed; and he thought a policeman should be stationed in that locality at all times. He expressed his intention of voting against the item, if a division was called for.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he thought it important that immediate steps should be taken to put a stop to the proceedings of those young ruffians, who, although they did not assault individuals, insulted them, in Hyde-Park. He suggested that the most efficient way to put a stop to such proceedings would be to light up the walks with gas.

After a further discussion, in which Mr EGAN, admitted the Hyde-Park nuisance was intolerable, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL explained that an Act was passed with a view of giving every protection to the citizens, and it took a wide scope, making provision for the disposal of any who gave "annoyance or inconvenience." He thought the ground ought to be properly railed round with iron, planted, and a ranger appointed, and then he believed order might be kept, but rather than that no improvement should be made, he would advocate improvement by piecemeal.

The motion was then put and passed, without a division.

The next items proposed were—

For erecting new privy at the Roman Catholic Orphan School ...	40 0 0
For providing 30 iron bedsteads for same ...	60 0 0

After a discussion of some length in reference to the management of the institution, the motion was put and passed.

The next item proposed was £850 for repairs to buildings and constructing drains at the Protestant Orphan School. Carried.

The AUDITOR GENERAL then moved the following for the military :—

For repairs to Victoria Barracks ...	£500 0 0
For repairs to the batteries at Dawes' Point, Fort Phillip, Fort Macquarie, and Bradley's Head ...	200 0 0
For repairs to military buildings in Sydney ...	300 0 0
Ditto ditto, country districts ...	500 0 0
For painting the military barracks at Newcastle ...	250 0 0
	£1750 0 0

Carried, after short discussion.

The next item proposed was £200, for providing furniture for the New Water Police Office, Sydney. Carried.

The following items were then put and passed :

For repairing the Court-house at Newcastle ...	£300 0 0
For the erection of a Court-house, Wellington, the further sum of ...	250 0 0
For the erection of a lock-up at Hinton ...	250 0 0
For the erection of a lock-up at Moruya, the further sum of ...	400 0 0
For completing the Court-house and lock-up at Orange, the further sum of ...	100 0 0
For erecting a lock-up at Blackheath, on the Western Road ...	500 0 0

The next item, for repairs to police buildings within the settled districts, £1500, was questioned by Mr. DARVALL, on the ground that the Government were not in possession of sufficient information to warrant the committee granting money in this manner.

After some observations from the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the AUDITOR-GENERAL, and Mr. MARTIN, who censured the practice of granting money for public works by mere guesswork as to the probable cost, and who proposed that the item be reduced to £1000, the original motion was put and carried; the amendment being negatived by a majority of 18 to 10.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL moved for furniture for police buildings within settled districts, £300.

The following item was then put and passed, after a brief discussion :—

For the erection of a lock-up at Burrowa...	£400 0 0

On the item of £600 for the erection of a Court House at Armidale being proposed, some discussion took place, from which it appeared that there must have been some mistake as, according to the testimony of several hon. members, there was already a Court-house at this particular locality.

Mr. MARTIN at length proposed a postponement of all the items under this head, with a view of obtaining further information. He concluded by moving that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

The amendment was then put, and carried by a majority of 22 to 12.

The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

MISS BETTS.

Mr. HOLROYD moved, "1. That Betts' Trustees Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a select committee. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Samuel, Colonel Barney, Mr. Allen, Mr. Manning, Mr. Egan, Mr. Wilshire, and Mr. Mitchell."

Motion put and carried.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to eight o'clock till three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before the full Court.

WESTON V. EWEN.

The above case was ordered, upon the motion of Mr. Darvall, to be tried by a special jury of twelve, Mr. Stephen consenting for the other side.

CUMMINS V. MAYSTON.

This was a motion for new trial which had been partially argued on previous days. It was an action for trespass on a squatting run, which had been tried at Bathurst before Mr. Justice Therry. The verdict had been for the plaintiff with £100 damages; and there was a special finding as to the extent of the plaintiff's boundary from the river Lachlan, the object of the suit being rather to determine this boundary than to seek actual damages for trespass. A new trial was moved for upon several grounds, the principal of which were, that the verdict was against evidence, and that certain documents which had been tendered at the trial had been improperly rejected by the learned Judge who presided at the trial.

Messrs. Wise and Stephens supported the motion; and the Solicitor-General and Messrs. Holroyd and Pring supported the verdict.

The plaintiff's run was situated on the banks of the Lachlan, and the real question at issue was, as to how far it extended to the northward of that river: whether or not it included a lagoon, called the Gunning Lagoon. The jury had found that the plaintiff's run extended six miles from the Lachlan, but there was an obscurity and an inconsistency in their finding as to his right in reference to the lagoon, and a question arose at the outset as to whether—the fact of this being an error being apparent from the Judge's report of the trial—the necessary amendment could be made. The Court held, upon the authority of the case of Ernest v. Brown, 4 Bing. N.C., that this amendment could be made by the Judge who had tried the case. The mode of amendment held to be the proper one in such a case, was to make the necessary change in chambers when both parties might, if they wished, be heard as to this particular question. In the present instance, however, the amendment was made at once, and the argument proceeded with. The finding in its amended shape was to the effect that the plaintiff was entitled to so much of the land in question as lay six miles to the northward of the Lachlan, leaving out all special reference to the lagoon, and thus giving the plaintiff the whole of this lagoon, if it came within this distance, or *vice versa*. The rejected documents were, on application by a former holder for part of the disputed land, and other papers connected with this application, the object being to show that the plaintiff's claim to possession had been disputed by these means. But there had been no accompanying proof that these documents, or the claims to which they bore reference had been brought to the knowledge of the plaintiff, consequently they could not affect his claim on the score of possession, and would be immaterial Upon this ground the Court ruled, without calling on the plaintiff's counsel, that the rejection of this evidence had been proper. The argument as to whether or not this verdict was sustained by the evidence was very lengthy, and necessarily had reference to the details of the evidence itself, which, as in all squatting cases, consisted chiefly of conflicting testimony as to possession, and as to the position of the disputed localities.

The Court refused to disturb the verdict. If this finding should go to the northern limits of the lagoon, so as to include the whole of it, there was a preponderance of evidence that the plaintiff had a right to land to the northward of this lagoon, consequently the verdict would be sustainable. If the finding would *not* embrace the northern extremity of the lagoon then, if there was any ground of complaint against it, the plaintiff was the only person who could have a right to make such a complaint.

Business for To-day.

Motions Generally.—In re Lincker, also any motions on notice and not in the paper.

New Trial Motions.—Rishworth v. Eland, Fraser v. West, Oliver v. Elliott, Stamer v. Hanratty, Kinsela v. West, Postlewaite v. O'Hara, Anderson v. Fisher, Australian Trust Company and others v. M'Eldowny.

Equity Jurisdiction.—Notice.—His Honor the Primary Judge will sit, on Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th instant, for the hearing of all causes in Equity which may be set down on or before Friday the 26th instant, for each hearing.—S. J. Milford, Master in Equity.

Erratum.—In the report of the judgment in the case of Cheeke v. M'Arthur, the *interim* injunction should have been stated as granted "until the hearing," not, as stated in the report, "until answer or further order."

INSOLVENT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Barzilio Juan, a single meeting was held, and claims amounting to £33 7s. 10d. were proved. The creditors allowed insolvent to retain his wearing apparel, and whatever (if any) right they have to the household furniture. The other assets to be collected and realised.

In the estate of Richard M'Donald, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £7058 4s. 11d. were proved, and the assignees read their report. The assignees were directed to realise the assets, and to collect the debts due to the estate. Insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture, wearing apparel, bedding, and tools of trade. The directions given on the 3rd August were confirmed.

In the estate of Margaret Byrne, an adjourned certificate meeting. Some witnesses were examined, and the meeting adjourned until the 1st November.

In the estate of James Slatyer, a special meeting. A claim amounting to £27 10s. 10d. was proved, and another was ordered to stand over. Mr. Fitzhardinge applied to examine the insolvent, but, inasmuch as it did not appear that he (Mr. Fitzhardinge) was authorised by either creditor who had proved in the estate, or by the official assignee in the estate, to act in the matter, the Chief Commissioner refused the application.

In the estate of Matthew Deveny, an adjourned meeting, under a Judge's order, for examination. Insolvent was further examined, and the meeting closed.

In the estate of Charles Wakefield, an adjourned single meeting, A claim for £58 11s., was proved and insolvent was examined. The assignee was directed to allow the insolvent to retain the wearing apparel of himself and wife.

SURRENDERS.

Edward George Curling, of Parramatta-street, Sydney, grocer. Liabilities, £313 12s. Assets: value of personal property, £85; outstanding debts, £35; deficit, £193 12s. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

William Mean, of South Head Road, Sydney, butcher. Liabilities, £22 24s. 10d.; assets: value of personal property, £45; deficit, £177 4s. 10d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 18.—Henry E. Bridges, second, 10. James Moon, first, 11. James Williamson, first, quarter-past 11. Peter Grogan, certificate, noon. Holmes and Coney, second, half-past 12. Frederick G. Mylrea, single, half-past 1. Morris and Moon, special, for proof of debts, 2 John S. Smith, first, half-past 2. Harris and Barlow, special, for proof of debts, 3.

Saturday, 20.—Henry Stevens, single, 10. William Evans, single, half-past 10. George L. Wilson, first, 11. Robert M'Dougall, first, half-past 11. Richard Jones, adjourned second, 12. Richard M'Donald, adjourned examination meeting, half-past 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before Mr. Dowling, Mr. Thornton, and Major Wingate.

Eight persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets; one was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days, and the remainder either to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty four hours.

Of fifteen charges on the general list, five were dismissed, and three were remanded for further evidence.

James Tanner was charged with having attempted to cut his throat. He has been for some time past an habitual drunkard, exceedingly violent in his temper, and the terror of his wife and children; on this occasion he threatened and attempted to maltreat his wife; she was saved by the interference of the children, and he then in vexation sought to cut his own throat, in which also his family foiled him. Ordered to give sureties to be of good behaviour, or in default thereof to be imprisoned for one month.

Robert Barham and Thomas Smith, found guilty of fighting in Pitt-street, paid a penalty of 20s. each.

John Flannery was charged with having assaulted a young woman named Goddard. Defendant, it appears, is a lodger in the house of the complainant's mother, where complainant had been temporarily residing; on Monday, he was drunk, and assaulted her mother. Complainant interfered between them, and endeavoured to pacify him; for this he struck her violently with his fist about her head and body, leaving her with two black eyes and sundry other bruises. To pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

John Horan was found guilty of assaulting Mary Hanley, and sentenced to pay a penalty of 1s., with 3s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Caroline Long was charged with stealing from the person. Ahsee, a Chinaman, deposed (as translated by a countryman who has taken the name of Johnson) that on Monday morning he was passing along Goulburn-street, when prisoner invited him into her house; he declined, but she pulled him in; another woman asked him for some money to get some drink; he took some silver from his pocket, gave the woman 2s. who ran out for some drink, and he was in the act of returning the other money to his pocket, when prisoner laid hold of his hand, put one finger thereof into her mouth and held it while she took from his pocket the remainder of his money, amounting to 22s. in silver and 3d. in coppers; prisoner screamed out, her husband came in and turned him (witness) out of the house; was never in there before; knew nothing of them. Prisoner denied the robbery; alleged that prosecutor had frequently been in the house, and on this occasion came without invitation; that he sent a woman out for some drink, and took the opportunity of taking liberties with her, which she resisted; that when he gave the woman 2s., he said he had no more, nor did she see any more, and called two witnesses in support of her statement. Committed for trial.

John Ford was charged with an assault. Ann Anderson, of Clarence-street, wife of Robert Anderson, at the diggings, deposed that prisoner had lodged for some years in her house; about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th instant, he went into her room and without provocation struck her a blow which blacked both her eyes; she escaped into and remained at a neighbour's house until prisoner went out; she was not quite sober at this time—the prisoner was drunk; between 8 and 9 that evening she was lying on her bed, when prisoner again went into her room, dragged her to the floor, and then kicked her until she became insensible; she next found herself in the Infirmary, bruised all over her body, and unable to see from either eye. A woman named Curran corroborated the prosecutrix's description of the second assault spoken of; she was then in complainant's house, in a room adjoining that in which the assault took place; she also ran out for a policeman and caused Ford's apprehension. Prisoner had nothing to say. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

The summons list consisted of fifteen cases. James Gannon, auctioneer, was found guilty of obstructing the market in George-street South, by placing on the footway thereof, certain goods for sale, and sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s. with a like sum for costs. Several other persons were prosecuted by Mr. Stubbs, for violations of the Police Act: Joshua Hutchinson, for obstructing a footway with building materials and rubbish, was fined 20s. and 5s. costs; five persons were fined 10s. each, with 5s. costs in each case for sweeping dust from their houses into the water channels of the streets; and one Phillips was found guilty under the Hamlets Police Act, of neglecting to keep clean a yard on her premises, whereby a nuisance was caused to the neighbourhood, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. and costs. A similar information was exhibited against a person named Nixon, owner or agent for the owner, of certain premises in Castlereagh-street. The evidence showed that defendant had cleaned his own premises by letting the filth from his cesspool into a sewer, where it remained, to the nuisance of those parties through whose properties the sewer in question ran. Mr. Little submitted that his client had thoroughly cleansed his premises, and though he would not say that he had committed an offence, or were not liable for what he appeared by the evidence to have done, yet it was clear that he had not offended in the manner alleged in the information, which should be therefore dismissed. Their worships coincided with Mr. Little's view, and with much regret dismissed the information. Two cases for wages were heard, and orders made for their payment. The others were from various causes postponed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before Major Wingate, J.P.

There were five persons this morning charged with drunkenness, all of whom were convicted, and four were ordered to pay a fine of 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours, and the fifth, being a very old woman, and not known to the police as a bad character, was cautioned and discharged.

There were a few other cases on the sheets, but they were all dismissed, either on account of their trivial character or owing to the parties not appearing.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Dr Berncastle, author of "Travels in India and China," gave a very interesting lecture, on Tuesday last, at this institution, on the "Rise and Fall of the Mahratta Empire," his personal experience of the Mahrattas having rendered him familiar with the details of their history, and of Poonah, their capital; a minute description of which is to be found in his work. The Mahrattas, an ancient people, inhabiting tracts of country of Khandeish, Berar, Arungabad, and Bejapoor, amongst the Ghaut mountains, on the western coast of India, were of the religion of Brahma, used the Sanscrit language, and recognised caste, but expected that every male should be a soldier if required. They lived by plunder, and were without any particular organisation, when in the year 1665, during the reign of Aurungzebe, Tivajee, a most daring and enterprising young chieftian, became so troublesome to the Mogul and king of Bejapoor, that the Mahomedan general, Azfool Khan, was despatched against him. Tivajee, pretending submission, arranged a private interview, at which he was to appear unarmed. He wore on his finger a tang-nouk, or tiger's claw (a specimen of which was here exhibited) and with it assassinated the unsuspecting Azfool Khan. This heroic deed, according to the rude notions of his followers, gained him such consideration, that he was recognised as the founder of the Mahratta empire, and with his victorious arms he overran the greater portion of India, laid siege to Surat, threatened Madras, and, after a most romantic and successful career, died in 1680. His successors invested the prime minister, or peishwa, with all the powers of government, whilst they played the part of Roi fainéant at Sattara, the peishwa holding his court at Poonah, and gradually becoming recognised as the real chief of the Mahratta confederacy, of which the other leading members were Scindia and Holkar, in Malwa; the Bonsla, in Berar; the Guicowar, in Guzerat, and the Rajah of Tanjore, each independent of the other, at the head of large armies, having frequent fueds amongst themselves, but owing a limited allegiance to the throne of Poonah. During the war with Tippoo Saib, Lord Cornwallis, after some difficulty, effected a treaty with the Mahrattas, who seemed disposed to join with Tippoo Saib. In 1802, Holkar attacked and defeated the combined forces of the peishwa and Scindia, at Poonah. The peishwa fled to Bassein, and implored the assistance of the English, when Lord Wellesley caused him to accept an English army, for the defence of his country, on the same terms as the other native princes, and to exclude for ever Frenchmen from his service. The other members of the confederacy refused to recognise the treaty of Bassein, and Scindia and the Rajah of Berar took the field, with 100,000 men.

The late Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, was sent against them, and having, by a forced march of 60 miles in 30 hours across the ghauts, saved Poonah from being burnt by Holkar, and replaced the peishwa on the throne, after having gained the decisive victories of Laswarree and Assye, he concluded peace, and subsidiary alliances were formed with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar.

Bajeerow, the Emperor, had for minister a favourite named Trimbuckjee, who had risen from a common menial to his present post, and in his hatred to the English persuaded the peishwa to restore the Mahratta empire, and did by address what his ancestors had done sword in hand. His first act of aggression was the murder of the Shastaee, prime minister of the Guicowar, who was residing on an embassy at Poonah, under our guaranteed protection whilst arranging some differences for his master. For this, the English Government insisted on Trimbuckjee being sent a prisoner to the fort of Tanna, from which he afterwards made his escape, and during the Pindarrie war 1816, he commenced his intrigues against the English. Lord Hastings having determined on exterminating the Pindarries, without which peace could never be restored to India, saw the necessity of a close alliance with the Mahrattas to prevent their joining the Pindarries, and complicating our difficulties. The treaty of Poonah was effected with the peishwa when duplicity was such that he constantly committed infractions of it, and listening to the advice of his minister Gokla who was a Brahmin, eager for war, and having a deadly hatred to the English, he assembled an army of 18,000 horsemen and 8000 foot, and attacked the resident for Elphinstone, who had only a force of 3000 men, under Colonel Burr, to oppose him: with these he retired to Kirkee, whilst the Mahrattas having burnt the Residency, gave him battle. The courage of the English prevailed over number, and a total rout of the enemy ensued; the peishwa fled, and was pursued by General Munro into the Ghauts, where, after a year spent in various battles, he overtook him near Asserghur, at the moment he intended reaching Gwalior to join the army under Scindia. He then proposed to capitulate to Sir John Malcolm, and abdicated the throne of Poonah, on condition of remaining a state prisoner at Bithoor, with a yearly allowance of £100,000 for life, and to retain his followers around him; thus on the 3rd June, 1818, his territory was annexed to the British dominions, and the once powerful Mahratta Empire, that had for two centuries defied the authority of the Moguls, and often put in jeopardy the existence of the British power in India, ceased to exist.

A lively description of Poonah, the capital of the Mahratta Empire, concluded this most interesting lecture amidst the continued applause of the audience.

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. MOORE, CHARLTON, AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bonnets, Flowers, Dress Caps, Hats, Matting, Carpeting, Printed Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Tents, Playing Cards, Portemonnaies, and Drapery Goods.

MR. F. PUISSANT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Bedsteads, Chimney Glasses, Pianofortes, Musical Boxes, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Diamond Earrings and Studs, Rings, Gold Hunting Levers and Coronometers, Real and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Combs, and General Fancy Wares.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dray, Gig, Harness, Tarpaulin, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Counter, Engravings, Watches, Jewellery.

MR. W. G. BURGIS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Porter, Potatoes, Tea, Bacon, Cheese, Tobacco, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Workboxes, Writing Desks, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

Cricket.—The military authorities have kindly permitted the Royal Victoria Club the privilege of practising on the garrison cricket ground during the season. The club purposes meeting with the military players every Saturday, at half past two p.m. It is is rumoured that the Victorians intend to have a series of contests with their Hyde Park brethren, and that the commencing game with one of the crack clubs is now arranging. The match between the Australian and Marylebone Clubs is expected to come off about Monday, the 29th instant.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AT PADDINGTON.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Presbyterian Church, in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, at Paddington, took place yesterday afternoon, on the ground adjacent to the present place of worship, situated at a short distance beyond the Military Barracks.

After the usual prayer, which was offered up by the Rev. John Dougall, minister of St. Andrew's, Sydney, the stone was laid by Thomas Barker, Esq., M.L.C., Convener of the Education Committee of the Synod of Australia. Underneath it was placed a glass bottle containing the various coins of the realm, a copy of the two daily newspapers of the colony, the *Herald* and *Empire*, and a document containing a memento of the laying the foundation stone. Having struck the stone three times with a mallet, Mr. Barker said that he felt great honour at being permitted to lay the foundation stone of a place dedicated for the worship of God; a house in which His people might meet together to offer up praise and thanksgiving, as the great Creator had promised "that where two or three were assembled in his name there would he be in the midst of them to bless them." It was then a great and high privilege to be permitted to be in the presence of Him, even in a house made by their own hands—to hold communion with Him, and to address him as their Father and one God. He (Mr. Barker) trusted that the example that day set would stimulate their fellow-colonists in all parts of the colony to erect edifices for the worship of God, where pure religion might be taught to the young and old, that the former might be easily led into the paths of virtue and holiness, never thenceforward to depart. The erection of that edifice, however humble in its appearance when compared with the colossal churches of the city, was yet, he trusted, an acceptable jewel in the sight of their Maker. He hoped and and trusted that the good work of that day, so well commenced, would be speedily accomplished. He (Mr. Barker) would, in conclusion, say a few words in reference to their pastor, the Rev. J. Milne, with whom he had the pleasure of being associated in the Church Court. He was really a thorough good Christian minister, and was one who would most cheerfully and faithfully perform his duty; the longer they knew him the more they would reverence and esteem him, and he hoped they would do all in their power to reciprocate his mindfulness of them in spiritual things, by rendering his position and that of his family as comfortable as any Christian minister could desire. At all times let him enjoy their fullest confidence in all their difficulties, ask his advice, seek his consolation, and adhere as strictly as circumstances permit to the rules and regulations of their Mother Church of Scotland; support their minister so as to preserve good order and wholesome discipline, and thus back their present pastor, each of whom will, in endeavouring to outvie each other in the performance of those duties allotted to them in their new position, prosper under God's blessing to the end.

After the high encomium passed by Mr. Barker on the excellent character of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Milne, that rev. gentleman replied in a suitable manner.

The Rev. Dr. Fullerton then addressed the assemblage, expressing the desire he felt long since of seeing the Presbyterians provided with a convenient place of worship in that district, and concluded by stating that he hoped every resident in that quarter would cheerfully contribute toward the erection of it, and manifest his sympathy with him and his congregation.

The Revs. Messrs. Threlkeld and M'Gibbon also offered a few remarks upon the importance of the work for which they had that day assembled, and dwelt in an impressive manner upon the great and glorious advantages obtained by the extended diffusion of the Word of God through this and every other country.

The Benediction having been pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Coutts, the ceremony concluded.

A subscription was raised on the spot, amounting, we understand, to about £30.

There was a large number of persons present, principally consisting of members of the congregation, amongst whom were Messrs. J. Stirling, A. Fleming, and D. M. Smith, trustees of the present temporary church in that district.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Public Loans Interest Bill; second reading.

Registration Bill; second reading.

Consideration of the Governor-General's Message No. 83, proposing certain stamp duties.

Live Stock Assessment Bill; to be further considered in Committee.

Supplementary Estimate and Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1855 6; to be further considered in Committee, with Messages Nos. 3, 17, 18, 25, 51, 59, 60, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, and 79.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. Douglass to move,—That the question on his motion, as by consent amended, "That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to put on the Estimates a sum not exceeding £6000, to be appropriated, for the present year, for the purpose of continuing temporary relief to the ministers of religion who receive salaries from the Government, at the rates and on the conditions specified in the Report of the Select Committee of 1854,"—interrupted by the House being counted out on the 12th instant—be now put.

Volunteer Artillery.—This corps will parade in undress on Friday at four o'clock, for gun drill, and on Saturday at half-past two o'clock in review order, prior to the general parade ordered for that day. As four gun detachments will be formed, a full attendance is desired.

Adjourned Meeting of Drapers' Assistants—Early Closing.—A second meeting of the drapers' assistants, which was adjourned from the one held on Thursday evening last, took place last evening at Mr. Palmer's, the Liverpool Arms, corner of King and Pitt streets, for the purpose of receiving the report of the deputation who were appointed to obtain the signatures of the various master-drapers to a requisition petitioning them to abridge their present hours of business. Mr. S. Jones was voted to the chair, and after stating the objects for which the meeting was called, expressed on behalf of himself and those present great thanks for the manner in which the two daily journals had supported them in endeavouring to obtain their wishes. After a few other remarks relative to the injustice experienced by the drapers' assistants, in their having such lengthened hours of business, and of the injurious consequences to which their health was placed, Mr. Jones resumed his seat. A long discussion here ensued, from which we gleaned the following particulars: At the last meeting a proposition was carried to the effect that a deputation should be appointed to carry a requisition round to the various employers connected with the larger houses in the city, praying for business to be closed at 9 o'clock on Saturdays, and 7 o'clock on other evenings. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Landy, Messiter, and Cass, who succeeded in obtaining fifteen signatures of separate firms. These were, however, given on the condition that they would only close early if the other employers would follow the same example. On the following Monday and Tuesday Messrs. Tuting and Company very generously commenced the long-looked-for system by closing business at seven o'clock, which elicited a vote of thanks from the meeting. This was, however, through the direct refusal of two respectable firms, whose names were given at the meeting, eventually abolished, they distinctly refusing to accede to the wishes of the meeting, under any consideration. We hope, that upon reconsideration they will alter their decision, and relieve those in their employ from any further embarrassment upon this point, by joining hand-in-hand with the other employers, they, we understand, being the only impediment to the final carrying out of the great object, which has been the origin of so much discussion. The meeting was concluded by a proposition being carried for the forming of an Assistant Drapers' Association, to carry out which a committee will be hereafter appointed.

JONS HATFIELD.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Would you be so kind as to give insertion to my opinion on Mr. Hatfield's question (vide Crosby's Walkinghame, page 63), I think the *one-third* must have been a mistake (most likely in the type) and that it should be *two-thirds*.

For the following reason :—

⅓ of 100 = 50—10 = 40 1st boy's share
½ of 100 = 50 x 10 = 60 left the maid
⅓ of 60 = 40—2 = 38 2nd boy's share
⅓ of 60 = 20 x 2 = 22 left the maid
½ of 22 = 11—1 = 10 3rd boy's share
½ of 22 = 11 x 1 = 12 what she had last.

Proof—
40 = 1st boy's share
38 = 2nd boy's share
10 = 3rd boy's share
12 = the maid's share
— 100 what the maid had at first.

If it was stated one-third, the answer would be forty, and I think no other would satisfy the nature of the problem.

I am, Sir, &c.,
J. B. ARDILL.

Lower Paddington, October 13th.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In the descriptive poem of a well-known writer the following lines occur :—

"Of places, as of lovers' hearts, I've found
That *first impressions* are the most profound."

Recording my belief in the truth of the foregoing declaration, a voluntary sense of duty to the inhabitants of Sydney bids me publicly declare how the favourable impressions of a noble city may be modified or even lessened by the existence of an evil, for which the inhabitants or local authorities have only themselves to blame.

Having recently arrived in this colony on a literary mission, a cursory survey of its chief city was naturally the first step in the prosecution of my design. Surprised and delighted in my course by a magnificent harbour—equally pleased with the site and general appearance of the finest city of the Australian colonies, my admiration was suddenly arrested by a divided feeling of amazement and sorrow on beholding in many parts of the principal streets and leading thoroughfares, patches, pits, and waterholes in the pavement, which would disgrace an English village or petty provincial town. The truth of this must forcibly strike every stranger or visitor in Sydney—although custom may, perhaps, make the inhabitants indifferent to an evil, the correction of which would alike contribute to their own personal safety and to the beauty of their otherwise fine city.

In everything, except in mineral treasure, New South Wales ranks higher than her wealthier neighbour—

E'en in the sterling riches of the mind,
This country leaves Victoria far behind.

Then surely the princely merchants who in a brief space of time contributed the munificent sum of £60,000 to the Patriotic Fund; while Victoria with a larger population figures on the list for about one-sixth of that amount; will not long permit the pavement in the heart of their city to remain in such disorder, so adverse to personal convenience and safety, and so displeasing to the view.

D. P.

St Kilda House, October 16.

[Mr. Nichols' Bill for Paving the City passed the Legislative Council a few days ago.—Ed. S. M. H.]

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

To-day, according to the proclamation of his Excellency the Governor-General, twenty suburban and thirteen country lots of land, situate at Port Curtis, were offered for sale at the Land Sales' Room, Colonial Treasury. There was no attendance, and the sale, consequently, was postponed.

To-day, there was a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company, to receive the report of the Auditors appointed on the 24th ultimo, to examine the state of the Company's affairs, in terms of the 76th clause of the Deed of Settlement, and to adopt such resolutions as the meeting might consider desirable. In consequence of the illness of one of the auditors, the meeting was adjourned until the 25th instant.

The following is the Report by the directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, presented at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held at the South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, London, on Friday, the 29th of June last, Mr. Thomas Alexander Mitchell, M.P., presiding :—

The directors have called the shareholders together on this occasion, in order to determine on the steps to be taken for the purpose of prosecuting this valuable undertaking.

They think it right to contrast the present state of secured success with the mere expectation of prospective success, which gave their shares so high a value in the eyes of the public when the first prospectus was issued.

This undertaking was established for the highly legitimate object of affording banking facilities to the vast and still rapidly increasing trade between the Australian colonies, British India, China, and the Eastern Archipelago—a field never before occupied by any similar undertaking.

With great difficulty, the opposition of the East India Company was overcome, and the bank has secured a very extensive and valuable charter, which gives to the shareholders the inestimable protection of limited liability.

They have also all the banking privileges in India which have been so successfully exercised by the Oriental Bank Corporation.

The validity of the charter has been established by high legal authority.

The bank has a fully subscribed capital, with the deposits all paid up, and it has a very large portion of shares registered, with the first call paid.

It has secured lately, in the direction, a valuable accession of influential connections with the East; the demand for banking accommodation in the East is evidently on the increase; money at home has become plentiful; and it only remains for the shareholders, with the infusion of new members into their body, to realise the amount of the capital needful for the commencement of business, and to command that success which has attended the Oriental Bank Corporation.

There is ample room for both these banks, as well as for the Chartered Bank of Asia (if prosecuted), in the wide field of business which is open in India, Australia, and China. And the directors state with confidence their belief that, neither under any alteration of the law nor by any future charters will the great advantage of limited responsibility be secured to any similar banking institution.

In the state of the money market some time since, the directors were of opinion that it would be expedient to form an amalgamation with some other banking company, and they intimated to the shareholders, in their last report, that they had opened negotiations with a bank in India already in operation. These negotiations not having resulted as was expected, the shares of which the directors had the control, and which were designed for that amalgamation, are now set free for re-issue to the shareholders of the bank, and to the public here and in India.

The directors (having regard to the technical difficulties which prevented the proposed amalgamation, and to the serious delays which would have attended it) are as well pleased that this important bank should be prosecuted upon its own foundation; and they call upon the shareholders and the public to remove from their minds the degree of prejudice which has been created by the litigation now entirely at an end, and to regard the undertaking with the same favourable feelings which were so clearly exhibited when the public attention was first called to the wide and profitable field of its operation, and the great and sound objects it had in view.

Notwithstanding the harassing delays which this Company has hitherto experienced, its position and its course of action are now so clear, and money has become so abundant, for all sound and legitimate objects, that the directors do not hesitate to press upon the shareholders their own opinion, that it is the duty of the court and the interest of the proprietary to uphold the charter which they have with so much difficulty obtained; and they confidently rely on the active and cordial support of the present meeting, and of the proprietary generally, to carry out their views.

The following is Table No. 11, taken from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, in each of the last 15 years," as presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty :—

QUANTITIES OF WOOL (SHEEP, LAMB, AND ALPACA) IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Years.	Spain.	Germany, viz. Hanover, Oldenburg, and Hanse Towns.	Other Countries of Europe.	British Possessions in South Africa	British Possessions in the East Indies.	British Settlements in Australia.	South America.	Other Countries.	Total.	Years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1840	1,366,908	21,812,684	3,541,264	751,741	2,441,370	9,721,243	4,387,274	513,833	49,436,784	1840
1841	1,086,209	20,259,375	8,305,904	1,079,910	3,068,664	12,399,362	9,174,249	165,3[illegible]	56,170,974	1841
1842	679,280	15,6[illegible]3,269	7,059,436	1,265,768	4,246,083	12,979,856	3,207,[illegible]89	848,499	45,88[illegible]	1842
1843	567,091	16,905,448	5,877,538	1,7[illegible]8,45[illegible]	1,916,129	17,433,780	4,868,9[illegible]7	29[illegible]	49,243,[illegible]	1843
1844	918,833	21,847,664	15,313,087	2,157,[illegible]43	2,165,853	17,604,247	3,760,064	1,[illegible]8,[illegible]31	65,713,761	1844
1845	1,074,640	18,494,786	17,606,515	[illegible]	3,975,866	24,177,317	6,463,338	1,513,619	76,8[illegible]3,835	1845
1846	1,620,478	15,888,705	11,733,601	2,958,4[illegible]7	4,570,581	21,789,346	4,890,[illegible]73	2,404,033	65,255,462	1846
1847	424,408	12,676,814	7,935,697	3,477,59[illegible]	3,663,742	26,056,816	7,295,550	1,065,780	62,592,19[illegible]	1847
1848	106,688	14,429,161	7,924,068	3,497,[illegible]	5,937,435	30,034,567	8,85[illegible],211	934,487	70,864,847	1848
1849	137,889	12,750,011	11,432,354	5,377,49[illegible]	4,182,883	35,879,171	6,014,525	1,[illegible]04,079	76,768,647	1849
1850	4[illegible]0,751	9,166,731	8,703,282	5,70[illegible],5[illegible]9	3,473,252	39,018,221	5,296,645	2,518,[illegible]91	74,3[illegible]6,778	1850
1851	362,150	8,219,286	14,264,156	5,816,[illegible]91	4,549,520	41,810,117	4,850,048	3,420,[illegible]	83,311,975	1851
1852	3[illegible]3,413	12,765,25[illegible]	13,382,140	6,3[illegible]8,7[illegible]	7,850,764	43,197,301	6,252,689	3,66[illegible],082	83,76[illegible],4[illegible]8	1852
1853	184,144	21,304,860	26,061,166	7,321,[illegible]48	12,400,969	47,676,010	9,740,032	4,[illegible]67,978	119,396,449	1853
1854	436,800	11,448,518	14,481,483	8,823,598	14,965,191	47,489,[illegible]50	6,134,334	3,9[illegible]4,921	106,121,505	1854

From the *Government Gazette* we take the general abstracts, shewing the average amounts of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of Australasia within the colony of New South Wales, and the Sydney Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation, during the previous quarter.

Bank of Australasia.—Liabilities: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £116,912 10s. 10d. Bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £8931 11s. 6d. Deposits not bearing interest, £653,178 11s. 3d. Total amount of liabilities, £779,022 13s. 7d. Assets: coined gold and silver, and other coined metals, £244,052 1s. 7d. Gold and silver in bullion or bars, £431 1s. 11d. Landed property, £17,099 8s. 3d. Notes and bills of other banks, £2019 15s. 2d. Amount of all debts due to the Bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the Bank from other banks, £796,595 18s. 9d. Total amount of assets, £1,060,198 5s. 8d. Amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £900,000. Rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 6 per cent. and a bonus of £2 16s. per share, being equal to 20 per cent. per annum. Amount of the last dividend declared, £90,000. Amount of the reserved profits after declaring such dividend, £384,246 18s. 2d.

Oriental Bank Corporation.—Liabilities.—Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £19,315. Bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £864 10s. 9d. Balances due to other banks and branches, £296,579 1s. 11d. Deposits, not bearing interest, £87,150 10s. 6d. Deposits bearing interest, £258,847 19s. 10d. Total amount of liabilities, £662,757 8s. Assets—Coined gold and silver, and other coined metals, £173,056 17s. 2d. Gold or silver in bullion or bars, £18,056 8s. 5d. Landed property, £5898 1s. 10d. Bills and notes of other banks, £2510. Balances due from other banks and branches, £286,091 4s. 4d. Amount of all debts to the Bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock or funded debts of every description, not included under the foregoing description, £258,489 14s. 10d. Total amount of assets, £744,102 6s. 7d. Amount of capital stock of the Oriental Bank Corporation, paid up, as per last advices from London, £1,080,235. Rate of last dividend declared, 10 per cent. per annum. Amount of last dividend declared, £47,172 10s. Amount of reserved profits after declaring such dividend, £225,415.

The cargo of Tasmanian hardwood, by the Maid of Erin, from Hobart Town, was offered for sale to-day by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld, and obtained remunerative prices. Scantling, 14s. running measure; joists 5 x 3, 15s.; 6 x 3, 18s. 5d.; flooring boards, 6 in. wide, 23s.; battens, 15s. 3d.; shingles, 26s. 6d.; weatherboards, 22s.

Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle, at a trade sale to-day of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c., report as follows :—

Muscatel raisins, 8d. French pickles, pints, 4s. Salad oil, half-pints, 8s 6d, 8s 7½, 9s. 9½ 3d. Pickles, pints, 6s. Hill and Ledger's 2-lb. jams, 24s per dozen. Ground coffee, in tins 8¼d. Batty's bottled fruits, 13s. Assorted confectionery, 8½ per lb. Spice nuts, in tins, 4s. Duff Gordon's sherry, 25s. Champagne, 20s to 21s. Hock, 17s.

The same firm sold some parcels of paper to-day, the prices realised being as follows :—

Imperial paper, 197-50, 19s; bag cap, 197-31, 9s. 3d.; imperial paper, 297-60, 16s.; double imperial, 197-100, 27s.; royal hand, 4-33, 8s 9d.; blue double crown, 453-22, 8s. 3d.; blue demy, 453-14, 5s. 6d.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR CHEAP FOOD IN FRANCE.

(From the Examiner.)

The arrival of fine weather will dissipate the fears which had begun to be entertained of the harvest. During a month past such fears have been of a very serious kind, and on the Continent much greater than with us. For, there, most severe and disastrous inundations swept almost all the low grounds, while the temperature, barely more genial than that of the winter months, threatened not merely the corn fields, but the vineyards and the olive groves. The present mild and sunny weather will avert these evil omens.

In no country would any general blight of corn and wine be more felt than in France, where the diet of the people is essentially vegetable. Already the cold short summers of the last two years had diminished the crop of all roots and green esculents far more than that of corn; and the consequence was, that the people reared no cattle, the cottager even dispensed with his pig, and the scarcity became so great that mutton and pork are difficult to obtain at any price, and beef is sold at prices hitherto unknown upon the Continent.

The French Government having its attention called to this state of things, proceeded at once to take off all duties, rendered the import of fresh and salt provisions completely free, and even took pains to procure salt meat from America. But French taste repudiates the use of salt beef, and the several great towns of France have preferred to invent another mode of relieving the poorer classes from the effect of high prices. In each of these associations have been formed; not for giving alms to the indigent, or supplying food by way of charity (there have been societies especially for that), but for providing food to the industrious at a cost approaching that of former years. Different modes have been adopted by different cities. Some have established kitchens and halls, where the people can sit down to a common table and pay a a very small price for Spartan fare. In others there have been shops established for the sale of viands, vegetables, and fruits, at such prices as these might bring independent of middlemen or retailers. In capitals of purely agricultural provinces, such as Rennes, the operation of the associations in question is meant to be restricted to winter.

There are other differences in the institutions founded and at work in the various towns. In some, as in Lyons for example, the workmen are themselves invited into the council, which considers and discusses the best means of obtaining and distributing food. In others such cases are confined to the wealthy citizens. But in all the idea of charity is set aside, and it is a rule that the price demanded of each consumer must cover the price paid for the provisions. The success of the experiment hitherto appears greatly to fluctuate. The system of the common table of course answers best to workmen that have no families. On the other hand, the supply of provisions from shops implies generally that they should be uncooked, and this does away with one of the great elements of economy in France, where fuel is of the dearest. But, waiving all drawbacks and disadvantages, there cannot be a doubt that much good will come of the mere multiplicity of experiment, and the comparisons which the various degrees of success and efficiency will afford; and whatever may be said against the present Government of France, we must admit it to be one that pays close and jealous attention to the physical comfort of the industrial classes.

Anecdote of the Queen's Father.—A non-commissioned officer of the Sappers and Miners, Sergeant-Major Ince, who suggested and executed the galleries cut in the rock of Gibraltar, and who subsequently got a commission, was a great favourite of the Duke of Kent. He had a farm on the top of the rock, to which he used to wend his way on an old sure footed nag, not a remarkably good one to look at, though by no means a bad one to go. "That horse, Mr. Ince, is too old for you!" said the Duke of Kent, riding up behind him. "I like to ride easy, your Royal Highness!" was the reply. "Right; but you shall have another—more in keeping with your worth and duties." The Bucephalus was not long in coming, but Mr. Ince was no Alexander; and after two or three games of pitch and toss, he was seen again on the back of his Rosinante. Meeting the Duke, he explained the reason, and entreated his Royal Highness to receive his present back. "No, no, overseer;" returned the prince, "if you can't ride him easily, put him in your pocket!"

The Liquor Law in New York.—James W. Gerard, Esq., and Samuel Beardsley, Esq., each in a long and elaborate paper, published in the *New York Journal*, gives a legal opinion that imported liquors may be sold by anybody in any place by the law of the United States, which cannot be made void by an Act passed by the Legislature of a single State.

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THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—COLONIAL INSURANCE.
The above Company being now incorporated by Act of Council, will receive applications for the INSURANCE of HOUSES and other BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and CHATTEL PROPERTY, of every description, in town or country, at reasonable rates of premium.
The Capital of the Company is £250,000,
With power to increase the amount to meet the business of the Company.
The list of Shareholders is open to public inspection, and persons desirous of other information respecting the Company will meet with attention at the office.
As it is intended that the convenience of all classes of Colonists shall be consulted by the Company, persons anxious to insure their property under unusual circumstances are invited to make application, and, if found practicable, the insurance will be granted under special conditions.
Where urgency is necessary, a deposit will be received at once for insuring property until the next meeting of the Board of Directors; the amount will be considered part of the premium on more regular insurances being effected, or returned if the application be declined by the Board.
The business of the old Sydney Fire Insurance Company will be transferred, as soon as possible, to the new Company, and the members are informed that larger risks will now be taken at reduced rates than were taken formerly, so that greater convenience will be afforded them, and there will be no liability upon insurers who are not shareholders in the present company.
There is a reserve of 5000 shares to be issuable at par for the next six months, or sooner, to parties insuring and making special application for them. The discretion of the Board of Directors will be used in allotting the shares to applicants according to the amounts of insurance applied for or otherwise.
The present Company has been formed with the view of securing a portion of the profits to be derived from an important and useful business—exclusively colonial—and to preserve the income of the old Company from passing into the hands of the English Companies, and thereby becoming a loss to the country generally.
The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services.
RATES.
Buildings—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, 3s. and upwards
Buildings—shingled ditto, ditto ditto, 5s. and upwards
Wooden buildings—metal or slated roof, 10s. and upwards
Wooden ditto, shingled, special.
DIRECTORS.
CHARLES KEMP, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., Deputy-chairman.
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
S. D. GORDON, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SURVEYOR.
JAMES HUME, Esq.
SECRETARY.
JAMES SUTHERLAND MITCHELL.
Further information as to country agencies will appear.
Office—Mort's Commercial-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid up Capital—ONE MILLION.
The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—
On London ... at 30 days' sight 2 per cent. premium
On Scotland (National Bank) in demand only, 2¼ " "
On Ireland (Provincial Bank) ditto, 3 " "
On Ceylon ... at 30 days' sight—3¼ " "
On China—Hong Kong and Canton ... at 30 days' sight—5s. per dollar.
On Mauritius ... at 30 days' sight—4s. 3½d. per currency per dollar.
On Bombay ... at 30 days' sight—2s. 1d. per rupee.
On Calcutta ... at 30 days' sight—2s. 1d. "
On Madras ... at 30 days' sight—2s. 1d. "
On Singapore ... at 30 days' sight—5s. 0d. per dollar.
On Melbourne ... at 15 days' sight—1 per cent premium.
Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. ... demand—3¼ per cent. premium
The following rates of Interest are allowed:—
On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal ... 3 per cent.
Ditto ditto, 6 months ... 3½ "
Ditto ditto, 12 months ... 5 "
(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgment is made, or at any subsequent period.) Interest on the 12 months' notice. Deposits can be drawn half-yearly.
Rates of discount charged:—
On bills not having more than 3 months to run ... 6 per cent.
Ditto 4 ditto ... 7 ditto
Ditto beyond that term ... 8 ditto
GEORGE K. INGLEOW, Manager.
Sydney 9th October, 1855.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October next, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a director in the room of Robert Towns, Esq., who retires by rotation; to elect auditors for the ensuing year; and to consider and decide on such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary.
Sydney, 14th September, 1855.
By the 48th article of the Deed of Settlement it is provided "that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of director, shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors in writing, to be left at the banking-house of the Company, in Sydney, fourteen days at least before the day of election."

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—For the convenience of customers of this bank, and of the inhabitants of the Southern part of the City, an office has this day been opened at No. 563, George-street South, near the Haymarket, where banking business in all its branches will be conducted in the same manner as at the head office of the institution. Bills for discount, and communications for the Board of Directors will be received at the Southern office, until 12 o'clock, and at the head office, until 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays.
JOHN TAYLOR, manager. Sydney, 5th July, 1855.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that Mr. ALEXANDER STUART is a candidate for the vacancy in the direction of this Bank.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Secretary.
Sydney, 29th September, 1855.

BANK POST BILLS at Three Six or Twelve months date, with interest added at the rate of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to their currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank. EDWARD WRENCH, manager.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for erecting a School-house at Darling Point. Plans and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKETT, Mort's-buildings, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before THURSDAY, November 1. The committee will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

BUSINESS PREMISES, nearly opposite the General Post Office.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned, until FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, for the Leasing for five years, or such other term as may be agreed upon, of those two shops and premises, Nos. 256 and 258, George-street, either in one lot or separately. HENRY STONE, Box No. 84, Post Office.

WATCH REPAIRS.—Bring your Watches to repair to the undersigned, where none but thorough good English workmen are engaged, the charges of which you can learn before leaving it. D. MITCHELL, watchmaker and Jeweller, 100, Pitt-street, next to the Theatre. N.B.—Clocks and musical boxes cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, at the general English charges.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. GRIMM, Lamp Manufacturer, Plater, and Oil Merchant, begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he has REMOVED to those commodious premises, No. 191, George-street, opposite the Empire Office, where he hopes to meet with a continuance of that support with which he has been honoured for the last three years. In making this announcement, J. G. begs to state that he will ensure the best workmanship in the colony, and will undertake to supply all kinds of Lamps in the most modern style; also the very best refined Rapeseed and Colza Oils. N.B.—All kinds of Lamps, Silver Plate, and Metal Ware repaired, as usual. J. GRIMM, 191, George-street. Sydney, October 13, 1855.

PALM LEAF HATS, for gentlemen, wide curled brims, single or double, curled or flat, all qualities
Leghorn hats for gentlemen, single or double brims, curled or flat, all qualities
Also boys' leghorn and palm leaf, various shapes and qualities.
GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., wholesale manufacturers and importers of straw bonnets and hats, 15, Aldermanbury, London, and 216, George-street, Sydney.

DRAB BEAVER HATS.—Just landed, ex Granite City, 36 cases of light fashionable summer hats, of the very best quality, among which are a few cases of very superior drab beaver, shell, and French soft hats, peculiarly adapted to the approaching season. Also a large assortment of gold and silver oak leaf and other laces, &c., &c., &c. Hats and caps of all descriptions made to order. R. MOUNTCASTLE, Australian Hat Warehouse, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

MAGNIFICENT SHOP FRONTS.—The undersigned, whose experience in this department of their business, has been more extensive than that of any other builders in the city, beg to inform the public that, by the purchase of the finest lot of plate-glass ever imported, they have materially increased their facilities, and are now prepared to put up shop fronts of any conceivable design. The following are the dimensions of the plates:—10 feet 4 inches x 3 feet, 10 feet x 3 feet, 10 feet x 2 feet inches, 9 feet x 3 feet, 9 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, 8 feet x 3 feet, an 8 feet x 2 feet 6 inches. The quality of the glass may be seen the new front the undersigned have just completed for Messrs. G. Chisholm and Co., Pitt-street, to an inspection of which, parties interested are respectfully invited. BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

RACE and OPERA GLASSES.—FLAVELLE, BROTHERS have received, ex Dawstone, a well-selected assortment of double opera and race glasses. Some of them are of very great power, and are equally adapted for verandah, field, or ships' use, and are fitted in portable opera and field sling cases. FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, opticians, 203, George-street.

PILE DRIVING BY STEAM.—Economy and Expedition.—Plans and estimates furnished. Soundings taken. Wharves, jetties, bridges, &c., contracted for. J. B. STOREY and CO., removed to 8, Barrack-street.

GENTLEMEN who are in want of first-class Saddlery, cannot do better than call on J. BRUSH, saddler and harness maker, 483, George-street South, who has on hand a large and beautiful assortment (made to his order by some of the best London makers, including Messrs. Wilkinson and Kidd), unequalled for style and workmanship. Prices to suit the times.—483, George-street South, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

NEWTOWN TIMBERYARD.—HENRY JONES begs to inform his friends and the public that they can obtain every description of timber at his Yard, back of the Union Inn, Campbell-street, Bligh terrace, at Sydney prices. All orders punctually attended to.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex Mystery, and other late arrivals—Invoices of Messrs. John Gosnell and Co.'s manufactures, consisting of broom heads and handles, fancy brushware of every description, tortoiseshell and horn combs, perfumery in great variety, eau de Cologne, orangeances, lavender water, &c. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

RAILWAY BRASS FOUNDRY, Liverpool-street, No. 62, opposite the Saw Mills.—Every description of castings done; bolts, nails, rudder hangings, dove-tail plates, brass yokes, cleats, rowlocks for boats, engine and mill brasses, &c., &c. Prices strictly moderate.—J. HARKNESS.

NOTICE.—To Merchants, Importers, Drapers, and Others.—Every THURSDAY, at Mr. Charles Newton's Rooms.—MESSRS. MOORE, CHARLTON, and Co. respectfully announce to their constituents, that they have selected the above day for their Drapery Sales in future, which will commence at 11 o'clock.
This rule has been adopted in order to meet the wishes of parties engaged in importing, as well as those interested in all the branches of the drapery trade.

KIAMA.—ROBERT STOBO begs to acquaint visitors to Kiama that he has opened a large and commodious house fronting the Bay as a family boarding establishment, combining the conveniences of a first-class hotel, with the quiet and comfort of a private residence. N.B. References required.

GEORGE ETHEREDGE, late of the firm of G. Merrett and Co., in returning thanks to his numerous kind patrons, begs to inform them that he has taken more commodious premises nearly opposite the present, which he intends opening on the 25th instant with an entirely new and seasonable Stock of General Drapery, which has been purchased on most advantageous terms. He trusts, by unremitting attention, to still receive a share of the same patronage which his kind friends bestowed on him during his connexion with the late firm. GEORGE ETHEREDGE, Warwick House, Haymarket. 13th October, 1844.

MISS LLOYD, Dressmaker (late of New Bond-street, London), very respectfully informs the ladies of Sydney and its environs that she has commenced stay-making, in connection with her present business, which will enable her to supply corsets of a very superior description, and which are highly approved by the Faculty.
Miss Lloyd also wishes to call attention to her different kinds of bandages, which are not only essential to support the figure, but ensure ease and comfort to the wearer.
102, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, formerly Read's Fancy Bazaar.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

SYDNEY GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART, next door but one to the Post Office.—Coloured Daguerreotype and Collodiotype Portraits taken daily in a spacious skylight room, in any weather. FREEMAN, BROTHERS.

AMERICAN and AUSTRALIAN DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY.—Pictures taken in the above establishment are acknowledged by all who have seen them to be the clearest and most life-like ever produced in these colonies, and beautifully coloured without destroying the true photographic effect. Children of any age taken instantaneously by Glaister's Azone process. The best arranged skylight. No extra charge for children or colouring. Artists and Amateurs can be supplied with apparatus, chemicals, and every desirable article used in the business. Full instructions given in the art. T. S. GLAISTER, importer and wholesale dealer, 100, Pitt-street, Sydney. Branch, Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

PIANOFORTES (by George Murphy, London.)—A small assortment of George Murphy's choice rosewood and walnut cottage and semi-cottage pianofortes, just received, ex Granite City, for SALE. Apply to Mr. HORACE WOOLNOUGH, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co., 210, George-street.

SMITH and GARDINER, Agent for *Willmer and Smith's European Times*, &c., beg to thank their friends for the very extensive patronage that has been bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, and to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance. Having made increased arrangements with their London Correspondents, they can now offer the very best articles at the most moderate prices, and say confidently that their General List, of which the following is a short abstract, will be found at least 20 per cent. lower than the usual retail charges.
Terms.—Cash. Orders containing a good Town reference will meet with prompt attention; but an Order for Payment will be more satisfactory.

WRITING PAPERS, all by the Best Makers.
Extra Super Cream-laid, letter, 15s.; note, 8s. 6d. per ream. This paper is made exclusively for S. & G., and stands unrivalled. Super Thick Ditto, letter, 12s 6d; note, 8s 6d. A magnificent article. Super Middle Ditto, letter, 10s 6d. A very useful and approved paper. Ditto, letter, 4s 6d. Fine Middle Ditto, letter, 8s. 6d. A good article. Ditto letter, 6s 6d; note, 8s 6d. Same 8s preceding—a little thinner.
MOURNING PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.
Very best thick Cream-laid Note, per Ream, 11s. 6d.; per Five Quires, 3s. Ditto, Queen's Size, 8s. 6d.; per Five Quires, 2s. 6d. Inferior Papers, bordered, all prices. Very best thick Adhesive Black Bordered Envelopes, 3s. 6d. per Gross.
Superior Black INK, warranted to flow freely and not to change colour or corrode the Pen—Quarts, 3s.; Pints, 1s. 6d.; and in smaller bottles at 1s., 6d., 4d., and 2d. per Bottle.
COPYING INK, warranted to give perfect copies—Quarts, 4s.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Half-pints 1s. 6d.
ACCOUNT BOOKS ruled, bound, and paged by machine, to any pattern, on the shortest notice. In giving an order, it would be advisable to forward a sheet of the book in use; or, in giving the copy of ruling, that the length and width of the page be stated, together with the thickness of the whole, *without* the covers: to state as well whether an Alphabet *with one letter or more* to each page is required; to specify the style of binding, and mention particulars for Lettering. Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, Letter Books, Minute Books, together with Manuscript Books, Precedent Books, Memorandum Books, &c. of different-sized papers, whole and half-bound, in various styles, are kept in Stock, very much below the ordinary prices, but which, from their multiplicity, it is impossible to enumerate intelligibly.
Improved Adhesive ENVELOPES, made of the best Papers, and warranted to be all well gummed. Good Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, assorted sizes, 10s. 6d per 1000. Superfine ditto ditto, 15s. Extra superfine thick, with device, 20s. Thick blue wove Adhesive Envelopes, note sizes, 10s. 6d. Detector Envelope, letter size, 13s. 6d.
Extra-sized ENVELOPES.—Account Sales, 5½ by 3¼, 2s. 3d. per 100; 18s. per 1000. Official or Foolscap, 8¼ by 3¾, 4s. per 100; 32s. 6d per 1000.
Linen-lined ENVELOPES.—Letter, 5¼ by 3¼, 6s. per 100; 50s. per 1000. Account Current, 5½ by 3¼, 8s. 6d. per 100; 65s. per 1000. Account Sales, 7 by 4, 10s. per 100; 85s. per 1000. Official or Foolscap, 8¾ by 4, 13s. 6d. per 100; 98s. per 1000.
SMITH AND GARDENER'S STEEL PENS.

Per Gross.	s. d.	Per Gross.	s. d.
The Bank Pen.—This Pen adapts itself to almost every hand	1 9	The Perfectum Pen.—A well-known Pen, same as Gillott's No. 164	5 0
School Pen, M.—A very easy Pen, and adapted for general use	1 9	The Fitzroy Pen.—Better cannot be manufactured, same as Gillott's No. 173	5 0
School Pen, F.—Suitable for Ladies' Schools	2 0	The N. Pen.—A Magnum Bonum, strong for General Writing, per box	1 0
Ledger Pen.—Most admirably adapted for what its name imports	3 0	Ne Plus Ultra.—A Magnum Bonum, same as Gillott's No. 227, per box	1 6
Office Pen.—a posting pen, fine and clean	3 0	Smith and Gardiner's accommodating Penholder, fluted cedar	5
Universal Pen.—Fine and flexible	3 6		
Paragon Pen.—For quick correspondence	3 6	Smith and Gardiner's patent expanding Holder, per doz.	2 6
Brief Pen.—For Brief Writing	3 0		

SMITH and GARDINER'S ACCOMMODATING PENHOLDERS, Fluted Cedar, 5s. 6d. per gross; 9d. per dozen. This is the neatest and cheapest Penholder made, and will fit any pen. An immense assortment of Holders from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per gross.
PRIME QUILL PENS in great variety.
SMITH AND GARDINER respectfully direct the attention of Schoolmasters and others engaged in Education to their large and varied STOCK of EDUCATIONAL WORKS and SCHOOL STATIONERY, comprising a great assortment of Elementary and Classical Books, Maps, Diagrams, and other Apparatus to aid Instruction. They also beg to state that they have recently been appointed (by special arrangements with the Proprietor) *Sole Agents for Australia* for the Sale of SWAN'S COPY BOOKS, which they are now enabled to supply in any quantity, and on the most advantageous terms.
A supply of the Irish National Society's BOOKS and MAPS, just received.
SMITH and GARDINER'S Glass INK-WELL, with Brass Top and Lid, for School Desks. This unique article has been manufactured for S. and G. expressly to supply a long felt want, and its cheapness, durability, and peculiarity of make (the interior presenting a perfectly smooth and concave surface, thus preventing the accumulation of dust and dirt), will, it is believed, render it a desideratum in all Scholastic Establishments.
SCHOOL ROOM MAPS, Mounted on Canvas and Rollers.

The World ... 23s	America ... 18s	Pacific Ocean ... 18s
Europe ... 18s	England ... 18s	United States ... 18s
Asia ... 18s	Scotland ... 18s	Ancient World ... 18s
Africa ... 18s	Ireland ... 18s	Palestine ... 18s
	Australia ... 18s	

SCHOOL STATIONERY.
Copy Books, post 4to, best quality, No. 1 ... per dozen 4s 6d
Ditto, ditto, No. 2 ... " 4s 0d
Swan's Copy Books (copies set) per gross, 48s ... " 4s 6d
Good Draught Ink, 5s 6d, and 6s. 6d. per gallon; Lead Pencils 6d. and 9d. per dozen; Round Slate Pencils, in boxes of 100, only 1s. 6d.; ditto, ditto, square, 6d.; Ebony Rulers, 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. each; useful Pen-holders, 1s. 6d. per gross.
Works Published by Smith and Gardiner.
MAP of SYDNEY. Sheet, 1s.; in Case, 2s.
DESK REMEMBRANCER. 2s. each.
PARAGON DIARY. 4s. 6d. (Shortly.)
PARAGON SHEET ALMANAC, 6d.; with Supplement, 1s.
SMITH and GARDENER'S New MUSIC, MAGAZINES, and Choice Assortment of New Books are to hand by this Mail.
Order from the neighbouring Colonies expeditiously executed, and a liberal allowance made to shippers, storekeepers, and the trade generally.
Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt-street.

SMITH and GARDINER, Agents for the sale of the IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., have just received a further supply of the above cheap and excellent series of school books, which will be sold at former reduced prices.
Smith and Gardiner's Patent Copying Presses: one of the best manufactured, and can be had at Stationer's Hall of any size.
Letter-copying Books, made of first quality of paper, and paged by machine.
Smith and Gardiner's Elastic Steel Pens combine the flexibility of the quill with the durability of the hardest tempered steel, and are warranted free from that disagreeable scratch so peculiar to all other metal pens.
SMITH and GARDINER'S, Stationers' Hall, 95, Pitt-street.

SEBASTOPOL HAS FALLEN: if so, the fullest account of the victory and all other valuable information will be contained in the *European Times*, the next number of which is daily expected per Chalimar, mail ship. SMITH and GARDINER, Agents for Willmer and Smith, 95, Pitt-street.

DRAPERY.—The undersigned respectfully announce that they are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Seasonable Goods of every description, which they are offering at the lowest possible prices. J. TAIT and CO., 312, George-street.

NICOLL'S PALETOT WAREROOMS, Mort's Buildings, 40, Pitt-street.—The above rooms are now opened as a depôt for Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures "exclusively," which are now so widely and well known throughout the colony. The present stock comprises all that can be desired for full-dress or morning wear, overcoats, waterproofs, and a large assortment of youths' clothing, all of which have been manufactured expressly to order, and are of the best possible description. Instructions for self measurement forwarded on application; country orders with remittance or Sydney reference receive immediate attention. Nicoll's Clothing Agency, Mort's Buildings, 40, Pitt-street.

ELASTIC SIDE BOOTS! ELASTIC SIDE BOOTS.—Gentlemen's elastic side dress boots, from 15s. to 21s. per pair.
Ladies' elastic side boots, superior quality, of every size.
Young ladies' and children's elastic side boots, superior quality, black and coloured, of every size.
At TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East.

TO PAPERHANGERS, Painters, Carvers, and the trade in general.—Mr. D. SACLIER, French Paperhanging Depôt, 264, George-street, begs to announce, that he has received per Mystery, a large assortment of splendid and rich gold mouldings, of which he can dispose at a price unknown until this day in the colony.

TO BUILDERS, Contractors, and Timber Merchants.—40,000 feet very superior well seasoned Hard Pitch Pine Flooring, now landed, and for SALE, in lots to suit, at a low price, ex ALMA, Circular Quay.

COCHIN-CHINA EGGS, just laid, 12s. per dozen. FEARNLEY'S Corn Stores, Lower George-street.

TRAYS! Trays!! Trays!!!—Those who have not had an opportunity of seeing the latest designs in Trays, will be astonished to see to what perfection they are now brought. An immense stock of every quality and pattern now on view at our new Showrooms. IREDALE and CO.

FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS.—A beautiful assortment just opened, on view at our New Showrooms. IREDALE and CO.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—Single and Double Bedsteads, Children's Cots and Cribs, &c. IREDALE and CO.

GALLEGO and HAXALL FLOUR, ex Aura.—Just landed, in fine condition, superior Flour, in barrels, 200 lbs., and half-barrels, 100 lbs., of the above brands. On SALE at S. HOLMES', baker, King-street.

BRIGHT GROCERS' SUGARS, on SALE at the Store of the undersigned. 3000 bags Java Sugars, in splendid condition. THOMAS TAYLOR, wholesale grocery and Spirit store, 244, George-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

DRAB CASSIMERES, &c.—Just opened, a few cases of light summer Doeskins and Drab Cassimeres. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

FOR SALE.—Just landed, ex Daniel Webster, at the Waterview Dry Dock, a cargo of Kauri heron masts, and round spars, from 76 feet by 25 inches, to a boat's mast. A large assortment of iron bark, for ship and wharf building purposes.

BRICKS.—Bricks for SALE. Inquire, 297, Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry-hill.

FOR SALE—
A large and valuable Farm at the Manning River
Farms at Rocky Point and Botany Bay
Houses in various parts of the city
Building Allotments in Balmain, Paddington, Bligh Terrace, Newtown, and the North Shore.
Apply to BOWDEN and THRELKELD.

PERUVIAN GUANO, of the best quality, for SALE, by F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's Place.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.—It is now generally admitted that the undersigned have by far the best stock of Furnishing Ironmongery in the colony; and the prices are such as to give universal satisfaction.
IREDALE and CO.
Iron merchants, and general ironmongery, established 1830.

BRONZED DISH COVERS.—This newly invented cover is much approved of. It is very handsome, and does away with so much labour as is necessary to keep bright ones clean. IREDALE and CO.

CURTAIN BANDS AND CORNICE POLE ENDS.—An endless variety in every conceivable design on view. IREDALE and CO.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—The undersigned are now opening their summer stock of baths, which consist of—
Sponging, hip, child's
Foot, and shower baths
Also,—A beautiful assortment of toilette furniture.
IREDALE and CO., George-street, opposite the Market.

TABLE CUTLERY, in Ivory, Bone, Horn, and Buck Handles, all warranted. IREDALE and CO.

REGISTER and HALF REGISTER GRATES.—Parties are invited to make an early selection from those now landing ex Redgauntlet. IREDALE and CO.

NOBLE'S and HOARE'S VARNISHES.—A constant stock of the above, comprising all the different sorts required for house painter's, joiner's and coachmaker's purposes, always on hand. KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
This company has reduced the price of its coal at Newcastle to 12s. per ton.
The coal is recommended as of first-rate quality. The facilities for shipment afforded by the company's shoot insure vessels loading there against any unnecessary detention.
Apply—In Newcastle, at the Company's Office, next the Custom House.
In Melbourne, to Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
In Geelong, to Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
In Sydney, at the Company's Office, Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
A. R. HUNTLEY, secretary.

COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, full weight and lowest price. J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-st.

CANNEL COAL, for cooking and patent stoves.—A. A. Company's coal—cheapest yard in the city. Shipping supplied. Orders per post attended to. MORRIS and CO, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

WHITTELL'S COALS.—Take Notice, 20 bags, 112 lbs. each. Wharf, Bathurst-street, right hand.

WHITTELL'S Household Coals, 32s. 6d. per ton, delivered. Wharf, Bathurst-street, right hand side.

RUSSELL'S celebrated Patent Cooking Stoves for burning wood, coal, coke, or charcoal.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have made considerable improvements in the construction of their patent stoves, and, having recently received, ex late arrivals, a large importation of materials for their manufacture, are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the price. These stoves are justly celebrated for their durability, as well as for economy in fuel, and no kitchen ought to be without one.—Sydney Foundry, 265, George-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—The undersigned has just received a large assortment of the newest and most approved makes of the above domestic article, from £6 upwards. Also,
Iron bedsteads
Wood and cane seated chairs, 1 dozen cases
Children's chairs, high and low
Clocks, in great variety, half-dozen cases
Tubs in nests, 6 and 8
Painted buckets
Rocking chairs
Flour tubs
Brooms
Nest boxes
Clothes baskets, nest of four
Sofas and sofa beds.
Orders from the country punctually attended to. Liberal allowance to wholesale buyers.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—All sizes and best description in the colony
Chairs, in one dozen cases—bedsteads, iron and wood
Churns (Drummond), patent
Doors, various sizes.
JAMES DEAN, 18, Macquarie-place.

DOORS, DOORS.—Glass Shop Doors with shutters, windows, &c., various sizes and thicknesses, ex Minnet and other vessels, for SALE very cheap, in lots to suit customers. No. 22, Erskine-street.

500 GLASS and MOULDED Doors, Windows, &c., very cheap, Timber yard, 22, Erskine-street.

12,000 BANGOR SLATES, Deal Battens, &c., cheap. J. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-st.

HARDWOOD! HARDWOOD!! HARDWOOD!!!—The undersigned is now in a position to receive orders for cutting and supplying hardwood timber, suitable for every purpose, and without reference to dimensions. All orders of whatever magnitude will be supplied within a guaranteed time under bond, if required, and at such price as to set competition at defiance. Posts, rails, palings, laths, shingles, &c. JOHN BROWN, Timber Yard, Market Wharf.

TIMBER (Baltic) and American Deals, Boards, scantling, slating, battens of all dimensions; a large assortment of cut cedar sash doors, cement, sheet-zinc, &c.; at W. H. ROLF'S timber yard, Pitt-street North, Circular Quay.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer for SALE, the bulk of the cargo of the ship MYSTERY, from London.
2500 bags Liverpool salt
100 cases castor oil
200 cases Orlando Jones and Co.'s patent rice starch
106 cases Colman's starch, blue, and mustard
40 cases lozenges—ippec. pink, licorice, and fine jujubes, black currant, tolu, cough, and cayenne
112 casks crystal soda
100 casks Day and Martin's blacking
108 casks whiting
30 half-hogsheads Burnett's vinegar
75 kegs carbonate soda and tartaric acid
30 hogsheads West India rum, 12 o.p.
20 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy
100 cases champagne
149 baskets ditto
60 quarter-casks pale sherries, Burdon's brand
24 hogsheads ditto ditto ditto
8 quarter-casks masden
4 quarter-casks port, Sandeman's
50 casks Schweppe and Co.'s soda water
40 cases ditto lemonade
36 bales soda water, ginger beer, and wine corks
200 cases Wybrow's pickles
100 cases ditto fruits
150 barrels roman cement
150 barrels British pitch, Stockholm tar and rosin
25 tons pig iron
100 tons best Welsh steam coals
500 yellow deals, assorted
1 case patent copying machines
7 cases books (a valuable invoice)
1 bin—100 gross bottles, marked "Soda Water" 250 gross ditto, plain
33 casks soda water and lemonade bottles
8 crates ditto ditto
60 crates ginger-beer bottles
8 crates patent filters, basket covered and plain
5 cases perambulators, patent and plain, double and single bodies
2257 lengths stoneware drainage pipes, 4, 6, 9, and 12 inch, with junction pipes, bends, sinks, and traps
2498 lengths stone drain pipes, 2, 4, and 6 inch, with sink traps and 8 junction bends.
☞ Particular attention is solicited to these pipes, as forming the most economical and efficient material for drainage purposes, and now universally adopted in the mother country. Builders and contractors are reminded that in a few months each householder will be compelled by Act of Council to connect drains with the sewers now in course of formation.
The bulky portion of the above goods will be offered, deliverable from the ship's side, at Campbell's Wharf, at a shade under market rates, in order to avoid the expense of cartage and storage.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.
Counting House, 213, George-street, October 15.

TO CONNOISSEURS.—Choice old Port, in wood and bottle. Vintage 1834, '40, '42, and 1847
Amber, brown, and Amontoillado Sherries. P. Domeque's, La Costa, and other brands
South side Madeira; travelled and very superior; in pints and quarts.
Messrs. JAMES MORT and CO., wine merchants.

PORT WINE, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, of single, double, and treble diamond quality, on SALE at the stores of the undersigned. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE. Apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.

PRIME HAVANA Cigars just opened at DIXSON'S Tobacco Warehouse, George-street.

HORSES TAKEN IN TO GRAZE, at Kegworth Villa, Petersham, four miles from Sydney. Secure paddocks, excellent stabling, and abundance of water. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE, by SAMUEL PRIESTLY, Union Wharf, Sussex-street, 100 tons prime potatoes, ex Wizard. S. P. would remind his friends and the public that the above are finest sample and best quality this day in Sydney. Price moderate; in lots to suit purchasers. Observe, Union Wharf, Sussex street.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.—Bargains. Bargains. Bargains.—Great SALE of Drapery and Fancy Goods damaged by fire, on the premises of Smith and Parry, 98, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.—SMITH and PARRY beg to inform the public that, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, they will sell off the remainder of the goods damaged by the late fire. The Stock has been re marked, and will be sold at an awful sacrifice, to effect an immediate clearance
Printed muslins, 2s., 12 yards
Ditto cachmeres, 2s. 11d., 12 yards
Ditto bareges, 5s. 9d.
8-4 cachmere shawls, 5s. 9d.
8-4 barege, all wool, 6s. 9d.
Long shawls, 6s. 9d.
Black glace mantles, 7s. 9d.
Child's glace mantles, 6s. 11d.
Sewn muslin ditto, 4s. 9d.
Horrocks' longcloth, 4d.
10-4 white sheetings, 9½d.
10-4 ditto counterpanes, 5s 9d.
Lace curtains, 4 yards long, 7s. 9d.
French cambric handkerchiefs, 4s. 9d. per dozen
Parasols, 1s. 11d.
White cotton hose, 4s. 9d. per dozen
French bonnet ribbons, 4½d. per yard.
The sale will commence at 9 o'clock; close at 6 o'clock.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! FURNITURE!—P. and W. DEAN take this opportunity of informing the public and their friends that they intend holding a great CLEARING-OUT SALE, in consequence of making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in their premises, at and under COST PRICE. Their stock consists of an immense variety of valuable and useful furniture, bedsteads, &c., nearly all of colonial manufacture. Sale commencing from THIS DAY (Monday), October 1st, 1855, and continues until the end of the month.
☞ Mark the address—P. and W. DEAN, City Theatre, Market-street.
Goods delivered free!

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.—JOHN WEIGHT and CO. have been instructed by the Official Assignee, to sell off the whole of the stock of Drapery, rather than have it submitted to auction. They have, therefore, an opportunity of offering to their friends and the public some real bargains.
The whole must be cleared before the end of the present month. All the goods have been re-marked, and reduced to one-half the original price; amongst them are—

	s.	d.
Muslin dresses, fast colours	1	11
De laines, full length	3	11
Ladies' muslin and lace mantles	4	6
Children's ditto	8	0
Silk mantles	7	6
Superior ditto	15	0
Silk parasols	1	9
White coutille stays	3	11
Coloured ditto ditto	2	11
Lenos, 12 yards	1	11
Bonnets	0	3½
Drawn silk ditto	4	6

A large lot of trimmings in velvet and silk, 1d. per yard.
JOHN WEIGHT and COMPANY, 104, and 103, Pitt-street.

RICH Fancy Silk Dresses, 42s., worth 5 guineas, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Railway House, Pitt-street.

A SIGN of the Times, Fancy Silk Dresses, 25s. 6d. the Dress, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Railway House.

ELEGANT Silk Dresses, at 30s. the Dress, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Railway House, Pitt-street.

A LOT of Glace Silk Mantles, just opened, new shapes, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, Railway House.

RICHARD BINNIE, Saddler, and Saddlers' Ironmonger, 374, Brickfield-hill.

THE HANDSOMEST GIG HARNESS in the colony, at RICHARD BINNIE'S, importer.

CARRIAGE, Tandem, Curricle, and Stage Harness, in great variety, at RICHARD BINNIE'S, manufacturer, and importer.

OFFICER'S Hussar Saddle, Bridle, and Appointments, complete, very handsome, at RICHARD BINNIE'S, importer.

CAVALRY SADDLES, with Holsters, &c., Bridles, Shoulder Belts, and Pouches, Sword Belt, &c., complete, for the equipment of yeomanry corps, at RICHARD BINNIE'S, manufacturer and importer.

LADIES' and Girls' Side Saddles, Pilches, Pony Chairs, with Bridles in great variety, at RICHARD BINNIE'S.

QUILTED all-over Somerset Saddles, with elastic seat; Caifney Bridles, &c., at RICHARD BINNIE'S.

THE BEST Hunting Saddles in the colony made at RICHARD BINNIE'S, manufacturer.

WHIPS of all kinds, Carriage Mats of all colours, at RICHARD BINNIE'S, importer.

SOLID and Common Leather Portmanteaus, of all sizes, at RICHARD BINNIE'S, importer.

STOREKEEPERS and the Trade supplied at wholesale prices, by RICHARD BINNIE, manufacturer and importer of saddlery and harness, 374, Brickfield-hill.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO FURNISH.—The undersigned have always on hand a good assortment of furnishing ironmongery, also china, glass, and earthenware, which will be sold at the very lowest prices. NOTT and EDWARDS, 169, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

TWENTY TIERCES Prime Mess Beef, on Sale, at J BROWN'S, butcher, Essex-st., Lower George-street.

TO COWKEEPERS.—Bran, Bran, very cheap, by the ton. FEARNLEY'S Stores, Lower George-street.

TO SHIPMASTERS, Watermen, and Painters.—The undersigned have received, per Redgauntlet, Peacock and Buchan's Patent Composition Paints, for iron and wood vessels, boats, &c., in all colours, and in packages to suit purchasers. J. WILSON and CO., 28, Sussex-street North.

TO AMERICANS.—Just Landed, ex "Aura," from New York, 50 cases Perry Davis' celebrated VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. The Pain Killer has now attained a celebrity through the States, unrivalled by any other medicine, and is adapted for either external or internal use. G. R. ELLIOTT, 167, George-street, near Bridge-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED is regularly supplied with fresh made Butter, from the best dairies in the district of Illawarra. Owing to the frequent communication by steam he can now furnish his customers with the finest flavoured butter in a few hours after it leaves the dairy. J. CALDWELL, grocer, 161, Pitt-street.

THE BEST SHOP for BUTTER in the city is J. CALDWELL'S, 161, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

J. CALDWELL, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 161, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts. Wholesale customers may depend on their orders being executed with despatch and care. Families supplied with the best goods and on the most reasonable terms. J. C. is not in the habit of quoting prices, believing it is frequently done to deceive, but his friends and the public may rest assured that no house in the trade will be allowed to undersell him. October 7th, 1855.

DOORS, Double-folded and Sashed, large size, with frames complete, for SALE at a low figure, now landed ex ALMA, Circular Quay.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, and others.—For SALE, at reduced rates,
100 reams of double demy paper, 40 lbs. weight, in quantities as required, at 21s. per ream
1 double royal albion press, price £65
1 single cylinder printing machine, price £150; original cost, £350.
Apply to Mr. HENRY LOWNDES, 33, Hunter-street.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Now on view, at the Rooms over Messrs. Nicholls, Brothers, and Co., Royal Hotel, George-street, a very superior collection of Marble Chimney-Pieces, consisting of Statuary, Birdiglio, Dove, and Italian vein marbles, of various sizes and beautiful designs; including Gothic, fans, pendulum, truss, and blocking, carved chimney-pieces. Also, a number of very fine stone chimney-pieces, truss, splay, and box of different sizes. For particulars apply at the Rooms, as above; or to SICHEL, SONS, and CO., Pitt-street North.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.—Buy your groceries at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, where good bright sugar is sold at 2¼d. per lb., and the best green and mixed tea at 1s. 6d. COHEN and CO., wholesale and retail family and shipping grocers, 199, George-street, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

TO CAPTAINS and Owners of Ships. On SALE, by the undersigned, Europe Rope, by the single coil, from 2 to 4 inches, at wholesale prices. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

OLD TOM, in cases.—Nicholson, Booth, Pigeon, Browning, Lowndes, Gordon, Sunley, Swain, Board, Grimble and Co., Peters, and other brands; Geneva, first brands. E. H. POLLARD, Bonded Stores, Queen's-place. October 16th, 1855.

WHEAT.—4000 Bushels.—To Millers and Shippers.—FRITH and PAYTEN, 41, Pitt-street, have for SALE, by private contract, in lots to suit purchasers, 4000 bushels Wheat.

SUPERIOR CONGOU.—A small parcel of superior Congou just received, per Abeona, from Hongkong, and for SALE, by HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf, 15th October, 1855.

WAX MATCHES.—Just received, ex Wilhelmsburg, from Hamburg, direct invoices of assorted Vestas, of a very superior description, in cases of 10 and 20 gross, sold by the case or in smaller lots to suit purchasers. A. WORTMANN, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

HARMONY'S SHERRY, low to best. E. ROTTMAN and CO., Circular Quay New Stores.

STORAGE, MODERATE. E. ROTTMANN and CO., Circular Quay New Stores, behind the Custom-house.

GREAT REDUCTION in Butter.—The best salt butter, warranted sweet and good, at one shilling and sixpence per lb., or one shilling and threepence by the firkin, at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, 199, George-street.

PURE UNADULTERATED MOCHA COFFEE, prepared with the greatest care and attention, can only be obtained at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, 199, George-street, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

BUTTER AND CHEESE, at the Metropolitan Tea Mart; the best fresh butter in the city. Prime salt butter, 1s. 8d. per lb. Superior North Wilts cheese. Also a fine lot of Bathurst ditto, just received. ☞ The cheapest and best provisions, of all descriptions, sold at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, 199, George-street, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

OILMEN'S STORES of every description, and the best brands imported, can be obtained at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, less by 25 per cent. than at any other house in Sydney. One trial will prove the fact. COHEN and CO., 199, George-street, between the Post Office and Hunter-street. ☞ Dealers, country storekeepers, and shipmasters liberally dealt with.

SPLIT PEAS, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Robinson's groats, arrowroot, sago, rice, raisins, currants, figs, prunes, French plums, Jordan almonds, soft-shell ditto, muscatels, walnuts, barcelonas, French preserves, China ditto, and a vast variety of other groceries, &c., &c., cheaper than at any other house in the colonies, at the Metropolitan Tea Mart, 199, George-street, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

TO CHEMISTS AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—For disposal, an old-established business, in a first-rate situation, offering a very desirable opening, and particularly suitable for a qualified practitioner. For particulars apply, by letter, to Mr. W. G. GRAHAM, Solicitor, 25, Elizabeth-street.

GARSED'S WHARF, Bathurst street.—On SALE—
Plate glass, gilt mouldings
Plaster of Paris, 10s. per case
Lime, 2s. per bushel
Baltic battens, 7 x 2½, 4½d. per foot
American ditto, 6 x 3, 4d. per foot
Pitch pine, 1½ inch, 2 inches, 25s. per 100 superficial feet
Cedar, from 3d. per foot
Doors and sashes, from 17s. each
Tiles, for flooring
Hardwood, from 16s.

GARSED'S A. A. Co.'s Coals, 31s. 6d., delivered. Garsed's household coals, 28s. 6d., delivered. GARSED'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

STEAM ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 12-horse power beam Engine and Mill, gearing complete, to drive three pairs of millstones, smutting, and dressing machines, and sack tackle. YOUNG and MATHER, Engineers, &c., Bathurst-street West.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Ex Melanie.
Superior hysonskin, in chests and ¾ ditto
Ex Abeona.
Camphor-wood secretaries
Camphor-trunks, 5 in a set
China rice, 4 bags of 25 catties in a package
Manila rope, various sizes
China fire crackers
Patna opium, prepared
3700 boxes fine teas, consisting of imperial, gunpowder, hyson, hysonskin, congou, oolong, scented orange pekoe, and scented caper
Congou, in half-chests
Hysonskin, in chests and halves
A. F. CROOM and CO., Miller's Point.

FOR SALE AT OUR STORES—

Provisions	Woolsacking
Groceries	Spun yarn
Tobacco	Boots and shoes
Paints and oils	Gig harness
Spirits	Saddlery
Wines	Paris hats
Ale and porter	Paper
Earthenware	Stationery
Glassware	Drapery
Galvanised iron	Haberdashery
Baltic timber	Slops
Plaster of Paris	Shirtings
Plumbers' ware	Silks
Surgical instruments	Muslins
Dundee goods	Bareges
Coir rope	&c., &c., &c.

GILCHRIST, WATT, AND CO., Exchange-buildings.

TO MILKMEN.—For SALE, a very superior Cow, just calved. Apply J. D. ENTIN, jun., Ryde.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS,
Anvils, vyces
Stocks and dies, and screw plates
Sledge and hand hammers.
At NOTT and EDWARDS, 415, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—Now landing—300 pair of cart springs, all sizes and strengths, with scroll irons, complete, which will be sold for 8d. per lb. for cash.
20 tons Foster and Abbott's axle blocks and carron boxes
Bolts and nuts for dray mountings, assorted sizes
Tyre, and other iron, of every size.
NOTT and EDWARDS, 415, George-street, near Bathurst street.

SODAWATER MACHINE.—One of Tyler's improved, with lever bottling machine, &c.
Gingerade fountain, with handsome glass pillar, and plated mountings
Chaff-cutting machines and chaff-boxes, whereby a great saving is effected in feeding horses. No one that keeps a horse should be without one.
Drummond's patent churns, by which 20 lbs. of butter is made with the greatest facility in less than ten minutes. No family living in the country should be without one.
NOTT and EDWARDS, 415, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have always for SALE
Electro-plated tea and coffee pots
Britannia metal ditto
Electro-plated candlesticks
White metal and brass ditto
Papier mâché tea trays and waiters
Japanned ditto, in great variety
Wire dish covers
Best block tin ditto
Copper, brass, and block tin tea kettles
Japanned spice boxes
Nursery lamps
Japanned jugs and basins
Cabin candle lamps, and candles for ditto
Perforated zinc meat safes
Roasting jacks and screens
Curtain bands
Wicker dish mats
Ditto plate baskets
Electro-plated and albata plate spoons and forks
Ivory and other table cutlery
Door mats, in great variety
NOTT and EDWARDS, 169, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

RED LEAD.—Dry Red Lead, 2 tons for SALE. IREDALE and CO.

VARNISHES and PAINTS.—Casks of assorted varnishes and paints, for sale by IREDALE and CO.

WHITE LEAD.—No. 1 White Lead, in ½ cwt. iron drums, packed in tierces. IREDALE and CO.

PUTTY.—Half ton Putty, packed in 14 lb. bladders. IREDALE and CO.

TURPENTINE.—A small parcel of Turps for SALE. IREDALE and CO.

BLISTER STEEL.—Sykes L in circle Blister—20 cases, each 5 cwt., just landed. IREDALE and CO.

SHOT, ex Vimeira.—Now landing—
20 bags, each 2 cwt., No. 1 shot
20 ditto ditto, 2 cwt., No. 2 ditto
20 ditto ditto, 2 cwt., No. 3 ditto.
IREDALE and Co.

GALVANIZED Tinned Iron Tiles, Morewood and Roger's patent.—The undersigned are prepared to treat liberally with large purchasers. IREDALE and CO.

POTATOES! POTATOES!—A fine sample, in lots to suit buyers. MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

LIME.—Best Shell, in bags, 3½ bushels each
Potatoes—prime New Zealand, just landed
FOR SALE at the Flour Company's Wharf. QUAIL and ROBERTS.

LIGNUM VITÆ.—Just landed, a parcel of the above. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

GOLD.—50 Gold Boxes, various sizes, complete, for £5. Apply immediately at PICKERING'S Auction Mart, King-street.

GALVANIZED IRON TILES.—Morewood and Co.'s patent, in lots to suit purchasers. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

OATEN HAY, landing, ex Alice. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

POTATOES, 150 bags, in lots to suit purchasers. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

CLOTHES PEGS, American, just landed, ex Magnolia. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

EVANS' Ale and Porter, in 4 dozen casks. L. and S. SPYER and CO., sole agents.

WHEAT for SALE, ex Kestrel, Heather Bell, Queen of Perth, and Comet, from Auckland, New Zealand. Apply to SAMUEL BROWNING, Commercial Wharf.

LADIES' BOOTS.—Ladies' Boots, extra large sizes, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East.

STORE CATTLE.—The undersigned have 1000 store cattle for SALE, two years old and upwards, in fair proportions of age and sex; or they will sell 700 male and 400 female cattle two years and over. DAVID COHEN and Co. Spring-creek, Sydney, July 26th, 1855.

SPRINGERS.—For SALE, at Newstead, near Birling, Camden, from 15 to 20 Heifers and Cows, springers.

STORE CATTLE.—One or Two Thousand Store Cattle for SALE, of ages and sexes to suit purchasers. Apply to W. C. HETHERINGTON, Esq., Fraser's Creek, or to the undersigned. Muswellbrook, July 5, 1855. JOHN H. KEYS.

BARGAINS IN CITY PROPERTY.—Several neat and commodious Houses, in favourite situations, on various parts of the Riley Estate, some of which are suitable for small capitalists, for SALE, very cheap, and upon easy terms. Apply to Mr. JOHN MOLONEY, corner of Burton-street, and the Old South Head Road.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, or to be LET.—1st. That capital Verandah House, known as Undercliffe, containing nine rooms, with extensive cellarage, &c., situated on the banks of Cook's River, with the garden and pleasure grounds belonging to the same, comprising on the whole about two acres of land.
2nd. A Verandah Cottage, adjoining the same, containing six rooms, with garden and ground attached; also situated on the banks of Cook's River.
3rd. A verandah Cottage, of four rooms, with land, &c., situated as above.
The whole of the above properties are situate on the new Illawarra Road, at the foot of the Undercliffe bridge, and are distant about four miles from Parramatta-street, and omnibuses pass each way four times daily.
A plan of the above properties is on view at the Rooms of BOWDEN and THRELKELD, City Mart, 211, George-street.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-five Acres of LAND, with or without Four Thousand SHEEP, as may be agreed upon. The land is situated on Page's River, within a few miles of the rising town of Murrurundi: it has considerable frontage to the river, possesses some of the richest alluvial soil of the district—a district famed for its successful agriculture. The back land is of the first order for grazing purposes, well watered by two creeks passing through it, and commands an extensive run suited either for cattle or sheep. Application to be made to W. H. WARLAND, Esq., Harben Vale, Murrurundi; or, at the office of Mr. G. B. WHITE, surveyor, Maitland. If this property is not disposed of before the 1st of December next, the land will be subdivided into lots for sale, particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

PROSPECT CREEK.—DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM.—FOR SALE, privately, the unexpired Term of Lease, having about four years to run, of a superior Farm, consisting of 200 acres, with detached run of 300 acres, fenced in, situate on Prospect Creek, about five miles from Parramatta. There is a good four-roomed Cottage, with detached kitchen, stable, coach-house, hay shed, and garden; and about 20 acres of the land are now under oats, for hay, which will be ready for the scythe in about a month, and which will be given in. For full particulars apply to T. S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

LAND at DOUBLE BAY.—To be SOLD, a 99 Years' Lease of a beautifully situated piece of Land at Double Bay, having frontage to the bay and also to the New South Head Road. It will be sold in one, or, in allotments, as may be most suitable to the purchasers. For particulars apply to WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf.

FOR SALE, a portion of the Fleurs Estate, St. Mary's, South Creek, comprising the House and premises, granary, barns, stables, dairy and other valuable out-buildings, large garden and vineyard, and between 600 and 700 acres of excellent pasture and arable land, nearly all cleared and subdivided, having a frontage on South Creek, and being intersected by Kemp's Creek, with extensive reaches abounding with fish. For a more correct appreciation of this splendid property, intending purchasers are invited to a personal inspection, and all further particulars may be ascertained on application to J. SAVORY RODD, Parsonage, Parramatta.

THE CLEVELAND ESTATE, Railway Terminus. The remaining allotments in this estate are for Private Sale. Terms, half cash, residue in one and two years. For full particulars apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL.—Land fronting Bathurst and Elizabeth streets, in lots 20 by 147 feet; price £40; title, grant. Apply to J. WATSON, vaults of the Royal Hotel, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.—An unreserved SALE of the land surrounding the station, known as the KINGSTON ESTATE, will be held on the ground on MONDAY, 22nd October, at 12 o'clock.
TITLE PERFECT.
Terms—One quarter cash; residue in 6, 12, and 24 months, in equal portions.
Discount allowed to cash buyers.
Particular attention is directed to the VERY LIBERAL TERMS under which this valuable property will be sold, which places it within the reach of all classes desirous of possessing available building land in the centre of the most populous SUBURB of the city, and adjoining the PRINCIPAL STATION of the SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Large plan and lithograph at the Rooms of MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

Wollongong Horses.
MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Henry Osborne, Esq., M.L.C., to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of well-selected horses, consisting of Saddle, gig, carriage, and heavy draught horses.
To be seen at the Bazaar on Thursday.

The Steeplechase Horse, "Volunteer."
MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Thomas Hayes, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock (should the challenge now offered not be accepted),
"Volunteer," a bay gelding, 5 years off, bred by Charles Reynolds, Esq., of Tocal.
"Volunteer" is the winner of the following races:—
The Burwan Park steeple chase of 50 sovs.
The Western Road steeple chase
The Wilberforce steeple chase.
N.B.—Should the challenge now offered be accepted, the sale will be postponed until a future day.

To Stablekeepers, Horse Proprietors, and others.
MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
200 bushels of maize.

Thursday's General Horse Sale.
MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 of the finest draught horses that have been brought to the Sydney market for a few months past. They are all young, none over six years old. Any persons wanting good horses would do well to come and inspect them, as they will be sold without any reserve.
Terms, cash.

A Carrier's Team.
MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions from Mr. M'Alister to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock
3 grey horses, warranted to draw 30 cwt. up Druitt-street.
2 black horses, equally as good as the former, but have generally been used as leaders, and will be subject to any trial.
3 bay saddle horses. They are very quiet, and are broken to harness.
Dray, harness, tarpaulin, &c.
Terms, cash.

A Complete Gentleman's Turn-out.
MR. S. WOOLLER has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay horse, gig, and harness, complete. The horse stands 16 hands high, only five years old, and will be subject to one hour's trial in a gig, or trial with a ton weight up Brickfield-hill before settlement of sale.
A new four-spring gig, and a set of new silver-mounted harness.
Terms, cash.

Horses, Dray, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known team of three horses, the property of James Green, at Pyrmont, having retired from business
One grey horse, 5 years old, warranted to draw a ton any part of Sydney
One dray horse, 16 hands high, warranted
One chesnut horse, a good leader or shafter
A good dray and harness, and tools, &c.
And must be sold to the highest bidders.
Terms, cash.

The fine first-class clipper-built Schooner MINNETT, 120 Tons Burden, with a light draught of water, well found in sails, stores, &c., &c.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
That substantial first-class clipper built schooner MINNETT, 64 tons register, carries upwards of 120 tons, with a draught of water not exceeding 7½ feet when deeply laden, with all her sails, spars, stores, and appurtenances as she now lies alongside the Circular Quay, where intending purchasers are invited inspection prior to day of sale.
This splendid clipper vessel was built in Sweden in 1851, of the best pitch pine, is admirably adapted for bar harbours, owing to her very light draught of water. She is also peculiarly suited for the island trade, being a very weatherly vessel, with large carrying properties.
☞ Particular attention is directed to the very liberal manner in which she is found in sails—one spare set of which has never been bent; ground tackle, general stores, inventory of which are in course of preparation.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect her prior to day of sale, where she is now lying, at the Circular Wharf.
Terms at sale.

TUFO-TERRACE, comprising three really handsome, substantial, and commodious Family Dwellings, delightfully situated on the east side of Woolloomooloo Bay, a little off Dowling-street, having the waters of the Bay immediately in front, as well as the charming scenery along the Domain to the North Shore, rendered doubly interesting from the number of vessels of every size, from the waterman's wherries, with their white and light sails, to the sea-going steamers and ships of immense tonnage, which are always to be seen gliding along the waters of our safe and splendid Harbour. The Bay itself can generally boast of its own fleet of coasters, to the number of 20 sail, and often more, of various sizes, awaiting a fair wind to send them on their destined voyages.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Those three handsome stone-built family residences, situated as above described, all of them built of good square stones, and finished in the very best manner by the owner, without regard to cost. The fronts are of dressed stone, neatly and strongly executed. The iron railing of the verandahs and the zinc covering of the balconies add greatly to the strength and beauty of the houses.
On the ground floor will be found a roomy hall, large dining-room and parlour behind, opening with folding doors.
The first floor is approached by a good cedar staircase, varnished and well built, leading to the hall above and drawing-room in front, being the largest room in the house, having two French windows opening on to the balcony, where the views are truly pleasing, always having something new to arrest attention. On the same floor is the principal bedroom.
The second floor or attic has a staircase of cedar leading to two good bedrooms well ventilated.
Under the staircase is a good closet on the ground floor. The kitchen is roomy, and close to the back door. The house numbered 3 has a room over the kitchen, and has also large folding panel doors of cedar, which, on being opened when required, connects the front and back rooms of the ground and first floors, so as to form one large room for special occasions, nearly 28 feet long. All the linings, skirtings, doors, and mouldings are of cedar, well prepared and varnished.
Abundance of good water and separate yard to each house.
The auctioneers invite all intending purchasers to visit this property, and make a close and careful survey of the same, feeling satisfied that it is the best way to arrive at a right estimate of its value.
The occupant of No. 3 will have much pleasure in shewing that house, which differs only from the others in the manner alluded to above.
The rental is three pounds per week. The owner occupies one himself, and will willingly pay that sum.
The buildings are new, and will not require repairs for many years.
Title quite satisfactory.
Terms liberal. Part may remain on mortgage at a low rate of interest.
Plans are on view at the City Mart, where further information may be obtained.
☞ These houses are close to the wharf of the Victoria steam-boat, which plies regularly all day long, from this place to Watson's Bay and back, passing each time on to Campbell's Wharf in the city, thus affording facilities for business and pleasure to all the numerous inhabitants of the bay.

Preliminary Notice.
Tufo Terrace, Woolloomooloo.
Comprising Three two-storied Houses, beautifully situated on the high ground overlooking the Steamer's Wharf, producing £9 per week.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell, on an early day,
The three houses situated as above.
Part of the purchase money may remain at a low rate of interest.
Terms liberal.

Preliminary Notice.
Highly Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.
The Entire Cargo of the Brig Lalla Rookh, from Hobart Town, comprising
Flooring Boards
Scantling
Joists, &c.
Weatherboards
Palings, &c., &c. &c.
Prime Oaten Hay
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, due notice of which will appear in a future issue,
The following well-assorted shipment of Hobart Town hardwood, ex Lalla Rookh, comprising
35,923 feet inch boards
13,967 feet joist, scantling, and rafters
3,262 feet battens
14,218 feet quartering
16,770 five and six feet paling, also
20 bales prime Hobart Town oaten hay.
☞ The especial attention of timber merchants, builders, contractors, and others, is particularly directed to the above cargo of colonial hardwood, which will be found on inspection to be one of the best assortments that has come to this market. The whole will be put up in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1500500

SALES BY AUCTION.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others.
FRIDAY, 19th October.
Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Clothing, Slops, Hosiery, &c., &c.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 81, late 292, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th October, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
One hundred and fourteen packages of new and seasonable goods, comprising
5-4 Hoyle's prints
Ditto, small pattern
5-4 Liddiard's prints
Hoyle's light ground fancies
7-8 plates
French cambric prints
Navy blue ditto
Orange and blue ditto
Chintz pattern ditto
White Wigan sheeting, all widths
Gurrahs dowlas
Horrock's longcloths, all numbers
Hollis's ditto, ditto
White calicoes
Medium shirtings
Grey calicoes
Ditto tent cloths
Ditto sheetings
Heavy ditto
Forfars
Cheese cloths
Hollands, rough and dressed
Diapers, linen and cotton
Huckabacks
Ticks, union and cotton
Brown and white drills
Russia and imperial ducks
Plain and fancy custoons
Silesias, black and colors
Glazed cambrics
Roll linings
Corded skirts
Book muslin ditto
Crinolines
Book muslins, plain and figured
Fancy printed muslins
Rich ditto ditto dresses
Bayadere ditto ditto
Swiss embroidered ditto, robes
Balzarines
Bareges, black and colours
Ditto French, plain and checked
Lilk alpaca lustres
Alpaca lustre robes
Light delaines
Circassian cloths
Printed cashmeres.
CLOTHING.
A large assortment of gents' and boys' superior summer clothing, from some of the first export houses in London.
SLOPS,
From Moses Levy, and Co., Hyam, and Moses and Son.
HOSIERY.
Ladies' extra white cotton hose
Children's ditto ditto socks
Women's white cotton hose
Men's ditto, and brown ditto
Women's black cotton ditto, rock dye
Men's white and brown cotton half-hose
Ditto fancy regatta striped ditto
Children's socks, a large quantity, various.
Terms at sale.

Black Paris Hats
Ditto and Coloured Felt ditto
Black and Blue Cloth Caps
Boys' ditto ditto.
To Hatters, Outfitters, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 81, late 292, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th October, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Four cases gents' black Paris hats
Two ditto superior ditto
One ditto extra black felt ditto
Two ditto assorted coloured ditto
One ditto black and blue cloth caps
One ditto boys' ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

THE RAILWAY OPENED!
THE CELEBRATED NORWOOD, adjacent to the PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.
Choice ALLOTMENTS of BUILDING LAND, very desirably and advantageously situated for VILLA SITES and GENTEEL RESIDENCES, and most eligible for any DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS, being a portion of that much-admired locality selected for THE TOWN of NORWOOD.

FOR AUCTION SALE, ON THE GROUND.
MONDAY, 29TH OCTOBER.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the Ground, on MONDAY, 29th October, at 1 o'clock punctually,
Those very valuable Building Allotments at NORWOOD, near THE PETERSHAM STATION, reserved for sale until after the opening of the great SYDNEY and PARRAMATTA RAILWAY, and which most deservedly command the attention of Capitalists, Speculators, Private Families, and Business People of every description.
This enviable and elevated spot embraces extensive, picturesque, and most delightful views of the scenery with which this interesting neighbourhood so notoriously abounds.
It has been carefully measured, and judiciously laid out in convenient sections—as exhibited on the plan; particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
A Special Train will be provided for the occasion,—to leave the Sydney Railway Station at half-past twelve o'clock.
Luncheon at the place of sale, at one o'clock.

SEA VIEW-TERRACE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
A Splendid Range of Buildings, substantially erected and beautifully finished, on that very valuable corner allotment in Liverpool and Forbes-streets.
Five Three-Story Dwelling-Houses.
Title—One of the first class.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor, to sell by auction, at the Mart, 178, George-street North, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 23rd October, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Unless in the meantime a satisfactory offer be made by private contract,
All that truly eligible freehold property—being a corner allotment—with frontages of 160 feet each to Liverpool and Forbes streets, Woolloomooloo, whereon are erected a magnificent range of five dwelling-houses, with ornamental and very appropriate verandahs and covered balconies, each containing nine rooms—with kitchen, washhouse, stable, coachhouse, hay-loft, servants' room, &c., and replete with every convenience for genteel families.
Further information obtainable on application to Mr. GEORGE CUNNINGHAME, No. 7, Short-street, or at the office of the Auctioneers.
More particulars in future issue.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE.
To Close various Shipments.
Without the slightest Reserve.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Storekeepers, Publicans, Shippers, and others.
O'Connell-street, 24th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the New Stores, O'Connell-street, opposite Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.'s, on WEDNESDAY, 24th October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The following parcels of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER.
Without reserve, to close sundry shipments.
200 cases Bryant and Davies' bottled beer
175 cases brandy
89 cases gin, bell brand
74 cases ditto, corn flower brand
19 quarter-casks pale brandy
31 hogsheads ditto
150 cases Hunt's port wine, 1 dozen each
170 cases Clouseau's pale brandy, duty paid
100 cases Byass' ale and porter
390 cases key brand gin
73 cases J.D.K.Z. ditto
50 half ditto ditto
11 hogsheads Martell's brandy
340 cases port wine, 1 dozen each
20 quarter-casks pale sherry
12 octaves ditto ditto
14 hogsheads ditto ditto
25 ditto Worthington and Robinson's burton ale
35 ditto Taylor's stout
10 ditto B.P. rum
15 ditto E.I. ditto
100 cases champagne
45 ditto claret
The whole of the above are for positive sale, to clear up sundry shipments, and will be found well worthy the attention of buyers.
The sale will commence punctually at the appointed time, 11 a.m.
Terms, liberal at sale.

Albion Wharf. FRIDAY, half-past 2.
Potatoes and Coals
Hardwood Flooring Boards
Palings and Lime.
For Unreserved Auction Sale.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 26th October,
30,000 hardwood flooring boards
10,000 ditto palings
100 bags lime
100 tons coals
40 tons New Zealand potatoes.
To be sold in lots to meet the wants and convenience of purchasers.
Terms at sale.

SOUTH HEAD.
TWO ACRES THREE ROODS OF LAND, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bannister's Public-house, and contiguous to the LIGHTHOUSE and SIGNAL-STAFF, with frontages to Captain Piper's Road and the South Head Old Road, being a portion of the intermediate space between the OLD AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS, and within a very short distance of the all attractive and beautiful WATSON'S BAY.
TUESDAY, 30th October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 178, George-street North, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable and most eligibly situated piece or parcel of land near the SOUTH HEAD, in the parish of Alexandria, containing by admeasurement TWO ACRES AND THREE ROODS, more or less, having a frontage of 230 feet to THE SOUTH HEAD OLD ROAD, and also to Captain Piper's Old Road, at its junction with the New South Head-road, and consequently occupying a considerable portion of the intermediate space between THE OLD AND NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS.
The real value and prospective advantages of property so very favourably situated can scarcely be estimated, being on one of the most noted and best roads, and only about five miles FROM THE METROPOLIS, admirably adapted for almost any description of business or private residence; surrounded by every natural element conducive to health, wealth, and lasting comfort; a neighbourhood most interesting and respectable, and amidst scenery of UNPARALLELED BEAUTY; in view, and almost on the very verge and slopes of the justly and far-famed HARBOUR OF PORT JACKSON, whose shipping of every kind are constantly plying to all parts of the world; and steamers four times a-day from SYDNEY TO WATSON'S BAY, where parties may be taken at ease to the very spot now submitted for their selection.
Plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Henry Beattie, of East Gosford.
By order John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 19th October, 1855, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Eighteen packages goods, being all the stock-in-trade of the above-named insolvent, comprising
DRAPERY GOODS.
Scotch twill shirts
Black and fancy doeskins
Men's doe coats
Silk handkerchiefs
Muslin goods
Shawls, in variety
Ladies' capes and cloaks
Ditto under-linen
Ditto stays
Ribbons, table covers, prints
Babies' hoods, socks, caps.
SUNDRIES.
Toys, assorted
Playing cards
Quarter-tins sardines
Arrowroot, blacking
Fishhooks and lines
Pickles and castor oil
Shop paper, baskets
Dried apples, salt, &c., &c.
And a variety of sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 18th October, 1855.
Furniture Clearing Sale.

F. PUISSANT will sell by auction, at the French Auction Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Wardrobes
Chest of drawers
Sideboards, cheffoniers
Dining tables
Dining-room chairs
Occasional and fancy tables
A suite of drawing room furniture in rich Lyons satin
Mahogany French bedsteads
Bedroom chairs
Butlers' trays and stands
Iron folding bedsteads
Office desks and furniture
A large assortment of gilt chimney glasses
Dressing glasses, marble slabs
Ditto ditto box ditto.

THIS DAY, 18th October, 1855.
Pianofortes
Musical Boxes.

F. PUISSANT will sell by auction, at the French Auction Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 rosewood cottage pianofortes by D'Almaine and Co.
1 ditto ditto ditto by F. D'Ensing and Co.
1 case of assorted musical boxes.
Terms at sale.

Oilman's Stores,
Soap and Candles.
To Grocers and Shippers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large lot of oilman's stores, now landing. Also Colonial soap and candles.
Terms at sale.

To Soap Makers, Oil and Colour Men, Grocers, and Shippers.
Soda Ash, Rosin, Cocoanut Oil, Linseed Oil, Turps, White Lead, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
28 casks soda ash, 52 per cent.
50 ditto amber rosin
9 tons cocoanut oil
3 ditto white lead, 28 lb. drums
23 drums raw linseed oil
24 ditto boiled ditto ditto
26 ditto turps
2 cases washing paste.
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits
Bottled Beer
Truman's Porter.
Unreserved Sale—to close accounts.
To Publicans and Shippers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
25 hogsheads Truman's porter
35 casks Evans' ale
25 cases ditto ditto
25 ditto Abbott's ditto
160 ditto pale brandy
100 ditto Clouseau's ditto (No. 6)
16 ditto ditto ditto, duty paid
200 ditto geneva, JDKZ and anchor brand
4 hogsheads London gin
10 ditto Martell's brandy
14 ditto E.I. rum, 33 o.p.
20 ditto W.I. ditto, 38 ditto
25 hogsheads superior sherry
16 quarter-casks pale sherry
20 ditto brown ditto
15 ditto, diamond, Hunt's port
120 cases London bottled sherry
20 ditto ditto ditto port
75 ditto champagne.
Terms at sale.

Hyssonskin Tea
Tobacco, Raisins, and Sago.
To Tobacconists and Grocers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
120 bundles, each 4 boxes, muscatel raisins
21 half-tierces Sheilard's tobacco, in bond
50 chests hyssonskin tea
132 cases sago
Terms at sale.

Port Wine.
Ex Sophia, 304 Casks.
To Wine Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, and Shippers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by Messrs. Smith, Campbell, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
B & Co.—
90 octaves port
62 tenths ditto
B & Co. over P—
55 octaves ditto
70 tenths ditto
CARCAVELLOS.
3 octaves
11 quarter-casks
LAVADIO.
13 octaves.
Terms at sale.

Hunt's Diamond Port.
Graham's Three Diamond Port.
To Wine Merchants, Hotelkeepers, and Shippers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, to close an account,
1 pipe Hunt's diamond port
2 hogsheads ditto ditto
74 quarter-casks ditto ditto
Ex Startled Fawn.
126 cases Graham's three diamond port, 1 dozen each.
44 ditto ditto ditto, 3 ditto ditto
11 ditto ditto ditto, 3 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Sale by Auction of the Entire Stock of Mr. Francis M'Mahon.
To the Grocers of Sydney, Tobacconists, and Storekeepers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the trustees appointed by the creditors of Mr. F. M'Mahon to sell by auction, at the premises, Brickfield-hill, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, without reserve,
2050 packages teas, comprising,
Fine congous, hyssonskin, hyson
And fancy teas
49 packages tobacco, the best brands
Manila and Java coffee
Pampagna, Mauritius, and Java sugars
Chicory
Rice
Soap and candles
An immense stock of oilmen's stores
Spices
Provisions
Ale and porter.
Terms at sale.

Woolpacks
10-lbs. Packs.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
13 bales, each 50, 9½-lbs. woolpacks
3 ditto, ditto 100, 9½ ditto ditto
12 ditto, ditto 100, 10 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing from eminent Makers.
96 Trunks and Cases Seasonable Goods.
To the Trade, Storekeepers, and Shippers.

MESSRS. FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
96 packages new and seasonable goods—
Gents' patent dress wellingtons
Ditto kid wellingtons
Ditto best calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto mid ditto ditto
Ditto ditto calf princes
Ditto calf dress shoes
Ditto ditto patent ditto ditto
Ditto best town-made enamel leather boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto ditto cloth boots, ditto ditto, goloshed
Ditto ditto kid boots, elastic
Ditto ditto calf cossacks
Ditto ditto ditto oxonians, elastic fronts
Ditto kid oxford boots
Men's stout calf bluchers, high backs
Ditto kip ditto
Ditto regulation ditto ditto
Youths' best ditto ditto ditto
Boys' ditto ditto ditto ditto
Girls' stout calf boots
Ladies' best black kid slippers
Ditto ditto bronze ditto ditto
Ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto ditto patent calf ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto ditto kid boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto cloth ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto ditto and cordovan, elastic and to lace
Ditto ditto cashmere boots
Ladies' cloth boots, to button
Girls' best enamel seal shoes, straps
Ditto ditto cordovan, straps, welts
Children's calf and cordovan ditto
Girls' and children's cashmere boots, elastic and to lace
Ditto ditto cloth ditto ditto
Children's coloured kid and morocco shoes
Men's and women's slippers.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 18th October.
To Tobacconists and others.
Real and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One case, containing an assortment of real and imitation meerschaum pipes.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 18th October.
To Fancyware Dealers and others.
20 Packages, just landed, ex Redgauntlet.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 18th instant,
20 packages, containing as under—
Leather dressing cases
Sets oilcloth mats
Papier mâche blotters
Rosewood reel stands
Mahogany and rosewood watchstands
Bronze candlesticks
Flambeau bearers
Candelabra
Bronze wick taper stands
Sets chessmen, in bone and wood
Draught boards
Glove boxes, rosewood and enamelled
Work boxes
Ladies' and gents' dressing cases, rosewood and mahogany
Rosewood, ebony, and maple tea caddies, pearl inlaid
Camp stools and chairs, various
Watch hangers
Sand glasses, sorted
Silver tea smelling bottles
Gilt and glass chain pins
Bracelets, in wire, hair, and glass
Brooches, various
Pocket knives, scissors, german-silver egg spoons
German-silver and metal tea-spoons
Hair pins, pearl studs, plated studs
Fancy shirt studs
Nail and tooth brushes
Side combs, roll side combs
Dressing combs, paper weights
Silk bags
Patent flesh gloves
Portemonnaies, cotton and silk purses
Purse fittings, watchguards
Steel watch guards
Hair and clothes brushes
Ladies' companions and reticules
China figures
Ruby, white, blue, opal, and gold vases
Glass toilette bottles, various
China and gold vases
Fine china vases
Tape measures
Marrow oils, pomade, and bears' grease
Almond creams, fancy soaps
Fancy and sword sticks
Gutta percha heads
Pen wipers, card cases, tea bells.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 18th October.
To Jewellers, Dealers, and others.
Superb Enamel Goods.
Earrings
Studs
Rings
Emerald and Ruby Rings
Gold Hunting Levers
Ditto ditto Chronometers.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Superb diamond earrings, 2¼ carat stones
Diamond studs, 2¼ carat
Brilliant pin, 7 brilliants
7 diamond rings
3 emerald and ruby ditto
Gold hunting levers, 19 lines, very superior
Gold chronometer by L. Marchand.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
To Jewellers, Dealers, and others.
English Gold Hunting Levers
Ditto ditto Open-face ditto
Ditto Silver Hunting Levers
Ditto ditto Open-face ditto
Ladies' Gold Rings
Gentlemen's ditto ditto.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
An invoice of
Gold English levers, open face
Ditto ditto lever hunters, gold dials
Ditto ditto ditto, enamelled ditto
Silver English lever hunters
Ditto ditto open-face watches
1 case ladies' gold rings
3 cases gentlemen's gold rings.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
Side Combs
Braid ditto.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case, containing
Side combs, assorted
Braid ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 19th October.
To Spirit Merchants and others.
Lowndes' Old Tom
Geneva, anchor brand
Port Wine, in hogsheads
Cognac Brandy.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
128 cases Lowndes' old tom
140 ditto geneva, anchor brand
10 hogsheads port wine
50 cases cognac brandy, each 2 dozen.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 22nd October.
To Capitalists, Speculators, and others.
Land at Gross Farm Creek, Camperdown, Parramatta Road.
To close the accounts of the Executors of the late Mr. Samuel Lyons.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on MONDAY, 22nd October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
About Five Acres of Land at Gross Farm Creek, Camperdown, Parramatta Road.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 23rd October.
Preliminary Notice.
To Boot and Shoemakers.
95 Trunks Boots and Shoes.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
95 trunks, boots and shoes, a first-class assortment.
Full particulars in a day or two.

MONDAY, 22nd October.
Lease and Buildings in Bathurst-street, near George-street.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the Premises, Bathurst-street, next to Mr. Thompson's, at the corner of Bathurst and George streets, on MONDAY, 22nd October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The unexpired term of lease (about 3 months) of Mr. Bryan Norton, of a piece of land in Bathurst-street, 35 feet by 36 feet, with the right at the expiration of the said lease or sooner, to remove the buildings now thereon, consisting of a shop, parlour, and bedroom, in Bathurst-street, now occupied by Mr. Bryan Norton, tobacconist, adjoining Mr. Wm. Thompson's, at the corner of Bathurst and George streets. A store in Bathurst-street, next to the above, with gateway between, and kitchen in the rear, lately occupied as an earthenware and hardware shop. A shed in the rear of the above would afford stabling for four horses. The water is laid on the above premises, which are subject to a weekly rental of six (6) shillings.
Terms, cash.

Sherry Wine
Rum, Gin.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads superior sherry
1 butt ditto ditto
5 hogsheads B.P. rum
14 cases gin.
Terms at sale.

Batty's Oilmen's Stores.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Batty and Co.'s goods, comprising—
Bottled fruits
Jellies
Jams
Sardines
Mustards, 1 lbs.
Mustards, ¼ lbs.
Assorted pickles in quarts
Assorted pickles in pints
Curry powder in fancy boxes
Assorted sauces, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Wax Vestas.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases wax vestas
Terms at sale.

Feast's Salad Oil.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
40 cases, each 3 dozen, Feast's half-pints salad oil.
Terms at sale.

Truman's Porter, Potatoes, Tea, Bacon, Cheese, Negrohead Tobacco, &c.

WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th October, at the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock,
60 hogsheads Truman's porter
6 tons potatoes
15 half-tierces negrohead tobacco
25 chests hyssonskin tea
40 sides bacon
1 ton colonial cheese
Confectionary and
Sundries.
Terms at sale.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1852—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

TWO DAYS' SALE.
Choice Lot of Drapery Goods.
To Drapers and others.
THIS DAY, 18th October,
at 11 o'clock.

MOORE, CHARLTON and CO. have received instructions from one of the largest importing firms in the colony to sell by auction, on the above days,
215 packages of seasonable goods, consisting of—
Cotton hosiery
Thread
Silk hosiery
Kid gloves
Silk gloves
Glace silks
Fancy gros
Bareges
Balzorine
Plaid and printed delaines
Organdi muslins
Challi plaids
Bayadere robes
Parasols
White shirtings
Grey ditto
Roll linings
Mosquito nets
Lawns
Hernani sprig
Hernani borders
Brown hollands
Huckabacks
Table damask
White drills
Brown ditto
5-4 prints
7-8 ditto (new pattern)
Cotton ticks
Linen ticks
Moleskins
Jeans
Printed coloured ditto
Crinoline stays
Fancy ditto
Summer slops
Alpaca coats
Vests
French lawn mantles
White linen ditto
Coloured cotton coats
Silk vests
Oxonian ditto
Cambridge ditto
Drill coats
Ditto trousers
Light fancy doe trousers
Black doe
Drab doe
B. G. mole trousers
White ditto
Ditto common
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Boys' and youths' clothes.
Terms at sale.

Matting
Carpeting
Printed Druggets
Hearth Rugs
Tents
Playing Cards and Portemonnaies
To Upholsterers, Drapers, Dealers, &c.
THIS DAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions to clear out the remaining portion of the above goods, in order to close consignments by the next mail.
Consisting of—
100 pieces white matting
25 ditto coloured ditto
15 ditto Kidderminster carpeting
2 bales hearth rugs
2 ditto printed druggets
1 case Utrecht velvet (for upholsterers)
1 case tents (with poles, pegs, &c.)
1 case playing cards
1 case portemonnaies.
Terms at sale.

Hats.
THIS DAY, 18th October,
At 11 o'clock.
To Hatters, Drapers, &c.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, 9 cases of hats,
Consisting of—
Double brimmed leghorn hats
Panamas
Palm leaf ditto
Manilla ditto
Tuscan ditto
Navy caps
Christy's paris
Drab shell
Felt hats
Boys' and youths' ditto

Boots and Shoes, now Landing.
To Boot and Shoemakers, Dealers, Storekeepers, &c.
On TUESDAY, 23rd October, at 11 o'clock.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO., respectfully announce to the above class of buyers, that they have instructions to submit, on the above day,
137 packages of boots and shoes, now landing, all first-class goods, and suited for the market, consisting of
Ladies' cashmere boots
Ditto French ditto
Ditto goloshed ditto
Ditto elastic side ditto
Maids' cashmere boots
Ditto goloshed ditto
Children's ditto, various sorts
Ladies' kid shoes
Ditto cordovan ditto
Ditto bronze ditto
Ditto patent leather ditto
Maids' and children's shoes
Ladies' roan slippers
Ditto patent ditto
Gents' calf wellingtons
Ditto short ditto
Ditto patent wellingtons
Ditto short ditto
Ditto patent albert
Ditto bluchers, Oxonian shoes
Men's strong kip lace boots
Ditto tipped and hobbled
Ditto prime kip lace boots
Leather laces
With a variety of others, not enumerated above
Terms at sale.

Bonnets
Flowers
Dress Caps.
THIS DAY, 18th October.
At Eleven o'clock.

MOORE, CHARLTON, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days,
13 cases of the following seasonable goods—
Rice bonnets
Luton bonnets
Fancy straw
Chip ditto
Flowers
Bonnet wreaths
Whiskers
Head dresses, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

A most Desirable Opportunity for a steady Young Man to commence the Drapery Trade.
Warwick House, Haymarket.
Stock in Trade and Goodwill.
For Unreserved Sale, in one Lot.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the proprietor, who is retiring from business, to sell by public auction, on the premises, the latter end of this month (October), of which due notice will be given,
The well-assorted and unexceptionable stock-in-trade, consisting of a large and varied assortment of drapery, silks, lace and other goods, hosiery, haberdashery, ready-made clothing, slop clothing, &c.
Also, the goodwill of Warwick House, unquestionably the best stand in Sydney, being in the immediate vicinity of the railway, and adjoining the market.
Terms, liberal.

King-street Auction Mart.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of household furniture, counters, engravings, watches, jewellery, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Workboxes, Writing Desks, Jewellery, Clothing, &c., &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Rosewood workboxes
Ditto dressing cases
Mahogany writing desks
Gold watches
Silver watches and other jewellery
Four trunks new and second-hand wearing apparel
Books, pictures, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Allotment of Ground on the Parramatta-road, opposite Jas. Norton, Esq.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions to sell at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY MORNING, October 22nd, at 12 o'clock,
An allotment of land on the Parramatta-road, having a frontage of sixty feet by ninety deep. All fenced in and a good well of water.
The auctioneers particularly call the attention of purchasers to this piece of land, as it is considered the best piece of the Sydenham estate, and will be sold without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.
A plan at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Allotment of Land in Palmer-street.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions to sell, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, October 22nd, at 12 o'clock,
An allotment of land in Palmer-street, opposite the Scotch Church, having a frontage of 27 feet 6 inches to Palmer-street, with a depth of ninety-seven feet to a back street, to which it has a frontage of 26 feet 6 inches; on the ground is a quantity of stone ready to build two houses.
Terms at sale.

Four Brick Cottages and Land for Sale.
Without the least reserve.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have received instructions to sell at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, October 22nd, at 12 o'clock,
4 brick cottages, viz.:
One five rooms
Two four ditto
One two ditto.
The above are all new and in good condition, having a frontage of ninety feet, and situate on the Sydenham estate, Parramatta-road, opposite Mr. Charles Hearne's publichouse, Bald-faced Stag. The ground is all fenced in and within five minutes' walk of the Sydenham Railway Station, and will be sold without the least reserve, and will be found a good and sure investment.
Plan on view at the Mart.
Title good.—Terms at sale.

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101 Cases Damaged Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, senior, and CO., will sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 234, George-street, on FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock,
SS over —— with A under,
40 cases Evans' pale ale, each 4 dozen
B in diamond,
30 ditto Byas' ditto ditto, each 4 dozen
F triangle S,
30 ditto Wood and Watson's, each 4 dozen.
Terms, cash.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO., will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 19th October next,

A over BG	58 quarter-casks prime sherry
LS	27 cases Duff, Gordon, and Co.'s sherry, 1 dozen
	20 ditto ditto ditto, 2 dozen
	20 ditto ditto ditto, 3 dozen
D&Co	140 cases geneva, J.D.K.Z. brand
	150 ditto, anchor brand, ditto
	67 ditto cherry cordial, in pints
C in diamond	450 ditto superior old geneva, 1 dozen
	20 octaves fine pale sherry
	11 hogsheads prime golden sherry
	107 cases M. Bouny's champagne
GF&Co.	17 quarter-casks pale brandy
	25 cases ditto ditto
O in triangle	15 quarter-casks whisky
R in diamond	5 pipes British gin
	5 hogsheads di to
	16 octaves sherry
	25 cases sherry, in 1 d. zen cases
	27 ditto port wine
	100 ditto champagne
	24 ditto whisky.

Terms at sale.

Rice.
To Grocers, &c.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Senior, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 234, George-street, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 bags Java rice.
Terms at sale.

Ex Noé.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Muscatels and Anchovies.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, Senior, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 234, George-street, on FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock,
14 cases, each 16 tins, muscatels, slightly damaged
50 cases, each 3 dozen, anchovies, ditto.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Dealers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, senr., and CO., will sell by auction at their Rooms, 234, George-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant,
31 barrels red herrings
200 boxes sperm candles
3 tons Liverpool soap, each 56 lbs.
11 ditto ditto ditto, second quality
25 cases sardines, ½-lb., each 60 tins
25 ditto ditto, ¼-lb., each 100 tins
19 ditto ditto, ¼-lb., 100 tins
134 gross blacking, 1s. and 6d. pots
37 cases matches, each 50 gross.
Terms at sale.

Grand Cabinet Pianoforte.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 234, George-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
One powerful brilliant-toned 6¾ octave elegant rosewood grand cabinet pianoforte, by John Brinsmead.
This instrument, it is confidently asserted, will be pronounced by judges to be of unusual excellence, both as regards tone and finish.
Terms at sale.

To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
Elegant Pier and Tray Glasses.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO., will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, MONDAY, October 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
Case. ET over G in diamond.
No. 1—One case, containing six (6) 36 x 14 carved gilt chimney glasses
2—Containing six (6), 40 x 30, ditto ditto ditto ditto
3—Containing six (6), 40 x 26, ditto ditto ditto ditto
4—Ditto four (4), 50 x 40, ditto ditto ditto ditto
5—Ditto four (4), 50 x 40, ditto ditto ditto ditto
6—Ditto two (2), 60 x 50, ditto ditto ditto ditto
one (1), 56 x 50, ditto ditto ditto ditto
7—Ditto 24 plain tray glasses, 10 x 8
24 ditto ditto, 12 x 9
24 ditto ditto, 14 x 10
12 dozen dresser glasses, ditto, 6 x 4
12 ditto ditto ditto 7 x 5
12 ditto ditto ditto 8 x 6
8—Ditto 6 moulding tray ditto 18 x 14
6 ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 14
12 ditto ditto ditto, 22 x 18
6 dozen dresser ditto, 6 x 4
6 ditto ditto ditto, 9 x 7
6 ditto ditto ditto, 10 x 8
9—Ditto 12 marble tray toilet glasses, with pillars, 20 x 16
12 ditto ditto ditto, 24 x 18
Terms, at sale.

Hats, Caps, Clothing, &c.
To Drapers, Hatters, and General Dealers.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 234, George-street, on MONDAY, October the 22nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
40 boxes, each 3, children's felt hats
10 ditto, each 3, ditto ditto ditto, with feathers
25 dozen men's tweed caps
2 cases men's and boys' summer clothing.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO. have to announce to jewellers, silversmiths, and the trade, that they are preparing for sale and exhibition,
A magnificent assortment of jewellery, plated goods, watches, diamond rings, studs, brooches, loose diamonds, and very valuable testimonial presents in the shape of brooches, &c., &c., got up in a style hitherto unknown in the colonies, together with an immense assortment of valuable and chaste articles.
Particulars of which, and time of sale, will be announced in a few days.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

To the monied Classes, and all who are seeking for a safe and profitable investment in first-class property, IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.
Four commodious and substantially-built Family Residences, in Liverpool-street, producing a rental of (£800) eight hundred pounds per annum.

MESSRS. JOSEPH SIMMONS, sen., and CO. have been directed to submit for positive sale, by the hammer, at their Rooms, 234, George-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
Three newly-erected substantially-built and well-finished stone and brick, with slated roofs, first class residences, situate in Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo, near the residence of John Rae, Esq., City Commissioner, each consisting of an entrance hall, drawing rooms, four bedrooms, with verandah and balcony, enclosed yard, private entrance at the back, &c., &c., &c.
The tenants now in occupation of the above residences are of the most unexceptionable respectability, and the rent they pay realise an annual return of £660 NETT, or £220 each tenant.
The healthy and delightful situation of this property is beyond all praise, and from its elevated position, it commands an uninterrupted view of the whole Sydney Harbour, and the surrounding country. Indeed it may vie in that respect with any property either in the city or its suburbs.
In the rear of the above three houses, and to be sold at the same time, is an elegant, convenient, and substantially-built cottage, which, for neatness of design and finish, reflects much credit on the proprietor, who has evidently spared no expense in the erection of the above properties.
The Cottage is at present occupied by the proprietor, but a tenant can readily be obtained for it at £140 per annum. It contains three very nice rooms, convenient kitchen, a very pretty garden in front, a large covered shed, rear, &c., &c.
The extent of ground upon which this property altogether is built, consists of about 80 feet 7 inches, more or less, to Liverpool-street, by a depth of 150 feet, more or less.
As the peculiar circumstances under which the property above described has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Joseph Simmons, sen., and Co., render it necessary that a POSITIVE SALE SHOULD BE EFFECTED, it may with every confidence be asserted that a better opportunity was never offered for SECURE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.
The rent-roll to be derived from this property in the aggregate may safely be calculated at £800 per annum, and as the present state of the money market will doubtless exercise an influence upon intending purchasers, those parties who possess and desire to invest their means may safely reckon upon securing a BARGAIN.
An early inspection of this property is earnestly requested prior to the day of sale, and the auctioneers will issue cards to view (by permission of the occupant) prior to the day of sale.
Messrs. Joseph Simmons, sen., and Co., are authorised to sell the whole of the property in one lot, or to divide it if requested to do so by intending purchasers at the time of sale.
The title is good, and the terms will be made easy, as a certain portion may remain upon mortgage, particulars of which will be fully explained at the sale.
The plan is now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
42 bales wool
17 casks tallow
79 hides
1152 sheepskins
2 casks neatsfoot oil
Terms, cash.

Town of Mudgee.
On account and risk of Mr. Spicer, the former purchaser.
A Large Two-story Brick House, suitable for an inn or store in one of the best positions in the Town of Mudgee.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Mr. William Guinan (on account and risk of Mr. Spicer), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd October,
A new two-story brick house, containing verandah, balcony, spacious hall and landing, and eleven rooms; well of water and yard at the rear. The whole erected on half an acre of land, situate in Mortimer-street, Mudgee.
These premises were erected for, and are admirably adapted for an extensive hotel.
Mudgee is, beyond doubt, one of the most rising inland towns in the colony, and parties on the look out for a country investment would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this sale.
Terms at sale.

KINGSTON.—NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.
UNRESERVED and POSITIVE SALE of this valuable ESTATE, on a portion of which the above station is erected. MONDAY 22nd October, on the ground, at 12 o'clock.
Lithographs at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Intending purchasers will receive railway tickets to the ground, gratis, on application to
MORT and CO.
Luncheon provided.

VILLAGE of ASHFIELD.
SPLENDID VILLA ALLOTMENTS, OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION, a populous and rapidly rising locality, distant about SIX MILES FROM SYDNEY.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
SIXTY-ONE VILLA ALLOTMENTS, situate at the village of Ashfield, on the Liverpool Road, immediately opposite the RAILWAY STATION, and distant about 1¼ miles from the Enfield Church, and one mile from the Ashfield Church.
The especial notice of the public is called to the sale of this land, which occupies, perhaps, one of the best positions on the line of Railway that has yet been brought into the market.
It is distant only about SIX MILES FROM SYDNEY, but the facilities of railway transit have already brought it in point of time ALMOST TO OUR VERY DOORS.
It not only enjoys the advantages of railway communication, but its close proximity to one of the principal stations will ensure to it A YEARLY INCREASING VALUE.
Many of the allotments have frontage to the Liverpool Road, and are admirably adapted for SHOPS AND STORES, which the wants of this rapidly rising village will soon require. The other Allotments are suited FOR COUNTRY VILLAS.
*** The time has arrived when the man of business, or of moderate income, will avail himself of the means now at his command, to escape from the smoke and din of a large city, and enjoy the pure air and quiet of a country home after the toil and labour of the day. These allotments adjoin each other, so that any purchaser, who may desire to do so may, by taking consecutive lots, buy to the extent of several acres, and thus secure ample room for garden, orchard, and pleasure-grounds.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THE BUGABUGAL RUN.
Beyond all doubt and comparison the very best Station on the Lachlan, and well known as late the property of George Rankin, Esq., of Bathurst, with which will be sold about 3000 Head of Cattle.
TERMS:—£3700 by approved bill at 12 months from day of sale
£4200 by approved bill at 24 months from day of sale
Balance in cash on the fall of the hammer.
The bills to be secured on the property.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 19th October.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 19th October,
That famous cattle property the BUGABUGAL RUN.
This splendid station is situate on the Lachlan River, between the runs of Messrs. Smith, Roothorn, and Morris, and is well known as late the property of George Rankin, Esq., of Bathurst. It has a frontage of about 8½ miles to the Lachlan River, and extends back about 10 miles. With regard both to grass and water it is admitted to be the best run on that river, and its fattening qualities have long been established.
The IMPROVEMENTS upon the Bugabugal Run comprise the huts and yards necessary for the full working of a large cattle establishment, including a paddock of about 2000 acres, and a LARGE DAIRY, where about 100 cows are milked all the year round.
Distant from BATHURST about 110 MILES.
With the Bugabugal Run will be sold about 3000 Head of CATTLE.
*** The breed of these cattle is well-known throughout the colony. They have long been famous for their DAIRY HERDS and DAIRY PRODUCE.
The Bugabugal is one of the very few herds which can be said to be kept within the boundaries of their own run.
The CATTLE have all been DAIRIED, which causes them to be particularly quiet and to fatten quickly.
In drawing attention to the sale of this splendid cattle property, the Auctioneers feel that they cannot say too much in praise of it. They would urge upon those who may be desirous of securing to themselves one of the BEST RUNS and HERDS in the Colony, not to neglect this opportunity, satisfied that, whoever may be fortunate in purchasing, will be certain of realising a very handsome independence.

Stupendous Sale of the MANNING RIVER PROPERTY,
On WEDNESDAY next, 24th day of October, 1855.
On the Ground, at Cundletown, at 11 o'clock a.m.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully invites the attention of capitalists, merchants, store and hotel keepers, artisans of every class, horticulturists, farmers, and the public, to the important and extensive sale of
141 splendid building allotments, situate at Cundletown, Manning River
21 villa allotments, adjoining the township, and on the banks of the River Dawson
12 market gardens, on Dumaresq Island, and opposite the town
11 farms on Dumaresq Island
6 ditto Oxley ditto
27 ditto Jones ditto.
Cundletown is destined by nature to become one of the most important towns in the colony, situated, as it is, at the junction of the river navigation from Sydney, and land carriage to the Hanging Rock and Rocky River diggings—the important district of New England, and indeed to all the Northern districts—Darling Downs, Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, &c., and possesses every requisite for a township of the first magnitude, gentle elevation, firm building ground, good brick earth, abundance of wood, and pure fresh water, a genial and healthy climate, and a surrounding prosperous peasantry.
The horticulturist and farmer have now an excellent opportunity of acquiring, at small comparative cost, market gardens and farms, unsurpassed for richness, fertility, and depth of soil in any other part of the world. The produce of which (by means of steam communication being brought to the very door) may be conveyed into the market of the metropolis, nearly as rapidly, and much more easily than from the gardens of Botany, Kissing Point, &c.
To all who value honorable independence, and are solicitous to confer a similar boon on their posterity, the present opportunity is unprecedented for the acquisition of an invaluable inheritance in one of the most beautiful and fertile districts of New South Wales, on the banks of the magnificent River Manning, the proprietors of which may well exclaim, "We have transmuted the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil, and of honey."
JEREMIAH LEDGAM, auctioneer.

To Merchants, Storekeepers, Farmers, Carriers, and others.
An important unreserved Sale will take place at Regentville, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at noon, of Eighteen Draught and Two Saddle Horses, Harness, Hobbles, Tarpaulins, Four Drays, Two Chaff-cutting Machines, Harrows, Ploughs, Rollers, Water Truck, Double-barrel Gun, &c.

CHARLES COTTRELL has been instructed by Mr. John Kegan, of Regentville, near Penrith (who is retiring from the carrying business, having made arrangements to enter into other pursuits), to sell by auction, on MONDAY 22nd instant, at noon, without reserve,
The undermentioned very valuable property, viz., three-horse teams, consisting of eighteen draught horses, with harness all complete; three double-shaft drays, two chaff-cutting machines, two harrows, one plough, double-shafted roller, hobbles, bells, tarpaulins, double-barrel gun, water truck, &c., &c., &c.
The auctioneer particularly requests the attention of parties in want of the above-described property, as this is positively an unreserved sale. The horses are in excellent working condition, and have been at work up to the present time, and will be sold subject to a trial; the harness, hobbles, and tarpaulins are in good working trim, and the strength and durability of the drays cannot be surpassed; the double shaft drays will each carry fifty hundredweight safely to any part of the colony. An inspection is respectfully solicited, to convince intending buyers of the same; as regards the farming implements, they are made after the latest improved models, of the best materials, and cannot be surpassed in the district.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

Grose Vale Estate, near Windsor.
39 Valuable Agricultural and Pastoral Farms, having extensive frontages to the Hawkesbury and Grose Rivers.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has been favoured with instructions from the Rev. J. Fullerton to sell by auction, at Mr. William Farlow's Hotel, Yellow Mundie's, near Richmond, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
That valuable property, situated on the Hawkesbury River, known as Grose Vale Estate, comprising 1939 acres, subdivided into 39 farms, varying from 25 to 75 acres each. The land principally consists of rich alluvial soil, portions of which are fenced and under cultivation; they are all watered by the Hawkesbury or Grose Rivers, intersected by several creeks. The timber consists of iron bark, gum, and stringy bark, available either for splitting or sawing. Lot 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 33, 34, and 35, are partially under cultivation, with houses, stockyards, &c., erected thereon.
A large plan will be on view on the day of sale.
Terms, liberal.
Title unexceptionable.

Durham Bulls and Welsh Ponies.

MR. JOHNSON has received instructions from the General Superintendent of the Australian Agricultural Company to sell by public auction, at Armidale, on THURSDAY, the 1st of November next, the following stock,
80 pure and three-parts bred Durham bulls, from 12 months to 2 years old
20 Welsh ponies, mares and geldings.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.—On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October next, leases of the following lands at Botany, forming part of the Church and School Estates, will be put up to public auction, at the Government Land Sales' Room, Sydney, at 11 o'clock precisely.
The following is the plan upon which these lands will be offered for public competition:—
The lots, both town and suburban, will be let for 99 years; the leases to date from the 1st November next.
The rent for the first year must be paid on the day of sale; the rents subsequently accruing will be payable in advance, yearly when below thirty pounds, and half-yearly when not less than that sum.
A plan of the town lots may be seen at the office of the Agent, from whom also may be obtained lithographed plans of the suburban allotments, and any further particulars.

TOWN LOTS.

Lot.	Lot on Plan. Block.	No	Township.	County.	Parish	Area. a.	r.	p.	Upset Price. £	s.	d.
1	A.	1	Long Bay	Cumberland	Botany	0	1	32	4	0	0
2	ditto	2	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	24	4	0	0
3	ditto	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	23	4	0	0
4	ditto	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	20	4	0	0
5	B.	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	37	4	0	0
6	ditto	2	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	29	4	0	0
7	ditto	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	35	4	0	0
8	ditto	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	33	4	0	0
9	T.	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	4	0	0
10	ditto	2	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	4	0	0
11	ditto	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	4	0	0
12	ditto	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	2	0	4	0	0
13	Y.	1	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	4	0	0
14	ditto	2	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	31	4	0	0
15	ditto	3	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	4	0	0
16	ditto	4	ditto	ditto	ditto	0	1	32	4	0	0

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Lot.	Lot on Plan. Block.	No.	County.	Parish.	Area. a.	r.	p.	Upset Price. £	s.	d.
1	S.	103	Cumberland	Botany	5	2	2	22	1	0
2	ditto	104	ditto	ditto	6	2	2	24	1	0
3	ditto	105a	ditto	ditto	5	2	2	22	1	0
4	ditto	105b	ditto	ditto	5	2	2	22	1	0
5	ditto	106	ditto	ditto	5	2	2	22	1	0
6	U.	98	ditto	ditto	6	2	12	26	6	0
7	ditto	99	ditto	ditto	6	2	0	26	0	0
8	ditto	100	ditto	ditto	5	3	35	23	16	6
9	ditto	101	ditto	ditto	4	3	14	19	7	0
10	ditto	102	ditto	ditto	3	0	9	12	4	6

EDWARD C. MEREWETHER,
Agent for Church and School Estates.
Church and School Estates Office, Sydney, 7th September, 1855.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

DEBENTURES OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund in their first report (published in the *Herald* on Friday last), state that "*A sum exceeding one million pounds sterling has been paid into the Bank of England to our credit.*" Of this amount they have invested, they say, £969,577 4s.

The Commissioners, it appears have wisely exercised their discretion in investing the funds, for a portion of the money has been, so they say, "*invested in loans to various Railway Companies, &c.*"

You will doubtless remember that when the Sydney Committee were about to make their first remittance to England of (I believe) £30,000, considerable opposition was made to its being made in Government debentures, although it was demonstrated *to an absolute certainty*, what a vast saving might be effected by a remittance in Government securities, in preference to Bills of Exchange. Unfortunately, however, some of the members of the Committee could not understand the matter, and the result is, that our money has actually been sent to England to be invested in loans, to private English Railway Companies!

The Exchange on England was at that time at three per cent. premium, and at that rate there was a great demand for bills. If the Commissariat, or any of the Banks, issued their drafts at a lower rate than they could readily sell them at elsewhere, it was clearly a contribution, *pro tanto*, of the amount of premium to the Fund.

The treasurers of the Patriotic Fund could have realized the current rate of premium, by the re-sale of the drafts on London, if they had wished to do so. The Government at that time were selling their debentures at £95 per £100 debenture, the interest and principal of which were payable in London, or Sydney; so that if £30,000 cash had been invested in Government debentures at the above rate, it would have purchased them to the extent of

...	£31,578 18 11
To which add interest, from the date of their purchase till 30 days after their arrival in London, so as to make them equal to bills of exchange (the usance of which is 30 days after sight), or say a total of 120 days, at 3½d. per diem	513 0 0
Amount receivable in London by a Government debenture remittance	£32,091 18 11
The £30,000 invested in Bills of Exchange at 30 days after sight, at the selling rate at the banks of 3 per cent premium, would have bought bills on London to the extent of only....................	£29,100 0 0
Difference	£ 2991 18 11

So that there would have been a clear saving, by remitting the £30,000 in debentures instead of bank drafts, of nearly three thousand pounds.

It was a most noble act on the part of one gentleman to give £1000 to the Patriotic Fund, but it was a most ignoble act on the part of the Committee to throw away three times that amount in remitting a portion of the contributions from this colony.

Hoping our Sydney committee will act more wisely for the future,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A. S.

Sydney, 16th October, 1855

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From yesterday's Maitland Mercury.)

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A NEW GOLD FIELD.—We have received a nuggety specimen of gold, and the following important information, from Mr. Denshire, our Muswellbrook agent. The announcement it contains of the discovery of a new gold field in this district, is, as will be observed, of a preliminary character, the discoverers not having yet made public the exact locality. We observe, however, that one of the gentlemen named resides on the Barnett, we presume the river of that name which is a tributary to the Manning, and on some of the sources of which gold in small quantities was found some time since. Since writing the above, the quartz alluded to has also reached us. "Muswellbrook, 13th October, 1855,—Gentlemen—I hasten to lay before you the following important geological discovery, which, in the event of ultimate success, will be denominated the 'Denison Gold Diggings.' From the mouth of one of the discoverers, I beg to acquaint you, and through you, the public, that Messieurs Richard Ward, jun., of Muswellbrook, and Richard Simpson, of Glen Rock, Barnett River, while traversing a certain part of the country (the locality to be defined hereafter) found, on the 17th March last, indications of gold in quartz, and having occasion for revisiting the spot on the 6th September, they commenced prospecting in earnest, and for a distance of some 20 miles east to west, and 35 miles north to south, found a large quantity of quartz, impregnated with gold. As Mr. Ward was previously acquainted with the mineralogical features of the various gold districts, his curiosity was excited to prospect, and the result gave every promise of success. The prevailing minerals are filted slate, trap, quartz, and granite. I am at liberty to mention, that the exact locality will be made known in one month from the present date; meanwhile, specimens are to be seen by all interested on application to Mr. Alexander Campbell, of the Barnett, who will be happy to exhibit them to enquirers from the north; and Messieurs Ward and Simpson, at their respective residences, to those from the south; and also at your office, should you kindly approve. I may add that rains were prevalent during a month; that the tools employed were one old pick, borrowed from a sheep station, and a small tin dish; that 18 inches was the deepest excavation made: and yet with such simple apparatus, 4 dwts. of gold were washed from a dishful of earth; and 5 ozs. of gold were procured in the prospecting of but fourteen days. Sufficient reason can and perhaps will be given for present secrecy. I beg to remain, gentlemen, yours faithfully, G. DENSHIRE."

THE NEWCASTLE AND MORPETH MAIL COACHES.—Although, generally, the Newcastle mail coach comes in now before its contract time (11 o'clock, a.m., we believe), yet it is frequently a little after the Morpeth coach, which leaves Morpeth after the arrival of the Sydney steamer. The Newcastle coach brings the Sydney mail, overland. Occasionally, therefore, our business men suffer a little extra delay, and on Thursdays especially they lose, if the Newcastle coach does not reach here early enough to enable them to receive their Sydney letters, and to write and post for that day's up-country mail (one o'clock) any necessary business letters. Recently a case of more direct loss occurred, as a large storekeeper here informs us. A person from Sydney reached Morpeth by the first boat, hurried up to Maitland, and being, as it happened, above two hours in advance of the delivery of the Sydney mail (the Newcastle coach being very late that day), he had purchased a large quantity of articles before it was known here that a rise in prices had occurred in Sydney. Such a case, though rare, may of course occur again. We believe that the Newcastle mail contractor fully intends his coach to be in Maitland invariably in advance of the Morpeth coach, and in order to help him to attain that desirable result, we intend to publish weekly a comparative statement of the time of arrival of the two coaches at West Maitland, by our office clock.

INQUEST.—On Friday the 12th October, an inquest was held by the coroner on the body of Thomas Sherwood, a child three years of age, lying dead at his father's house, Norwood, Upper Paterson. The witnesses examined were Robert Barry, William Sherwood, the father of deceased, and William Walker. From the evidence it appeared that on Thursday morning, after breakfast, the deceased, with his elder brother Charles, a boy about six years of age, went out together, and shortly after the father and Robert Barry saw the eldest boy, with his clothes wet, coming from the river: he said Tom had fallen into the river (the Paterson); and when the father and Barry reached the bank they saw nothing of the child. The boy Charles pointed out the spot where Tom had fallen in, and said he had held out his hand, but Tommy would not take hold of it. William Walker, a neighbour, who was a good swimmer, on reaching the bank dived twice, and found the body, but all attempts to restore animation were in vain. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was drowned, but there was no evidence how the child fell into the river.

RESULT OF SALES.—Result of sales by Mr. A. Dodd, since last report, up to Monday, 15th instant:—153 fat cattle, at £5 16s. 6d. each; 93 ditto, at £5; 39 ditto, at £5 2s. Allotment of land at Hinton, for £100; ditto at Raymond Terrace, £36. 115 fat cattle, average £4 5s. 6d.; 959 fat ewes, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; 102 fat cattle, average about £5; 121 pigs, at 38s. to 40s.; 7 ditto, at 60s. on an average; 27 horses, various, for £282. 5 acres of land, at Millfield, Wollombi, with a slate house, for £200; 8 acres of ditto, ditto, with a slab house, for £100; 15 acres ditto ditto, at £6 per acre; 67½ ditto ditto, at £2 per acre. 850 fat sheep, at 10s. 1d. to 11s. 7d. each. Mount George Estate, Manning River: 53 acres, at £12 per acre; 54½ at £10 per acre; 22 at £7 10s. per acre; 13 at £6 per acre; 35 half-acre allotments, from £4 to £8, to £10 7s. 6d. each.

WARIALDA, OCTOBER 9.—The spring continues to be one of the finest I ever saw in the colony. We have showers of rain almost every other day. There will be no scarcity of fat beef and mutton this season.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—We take the following notice from the advertising columns of the *Mercury*, considering it quite a curiosity in its way:—"Muswel broock.—Wear as G. Lewis contractor of this place who arrived in this colleney in the year 31 per ship yorck and have leavd in this neibourhood near the hole of that time and have bean the himployer of from 10 too 15 men at a time in contract worck in the timber bis ness do now most hernestly desire that hall and every one that he may be indetled unto eaven too the smalest mite that they all do meet him at his agents M'Ericksons hinheapc, muswel broock south and at the hour of six o'clock hon the evening of the 5 of desember and thear he wil be prepeard too pay all Just demands hon him all people leavin hon muswel broock and 50 mile round and as he his now prepeared to Reseave horders from anny Gentelmen in the weal right bisness as he have engaged a first rate macannickt in that line, and wil keep a stock of the best Quallety of dry timber in that bisness and lecke wise he his prepeard to Reseve horders far ceder in fiich hor bord and rose wod with sassifacts and having Quantety of ard wood haveing treas for sawing from 2 feet up to 7 feet through wich may be seen by anny gentelman who wil call hon him and may feal desposd to feavour him with thear respective horders wich shal be most punctally atended to and whoul solliset all whome he as transacted bisness with in this colloney to meet him at the same ind in thrie monts after that time, and thear do promise to pay all in St ceine hopes that non wil homit coming or hother wise sending thear acounts and whould feal favourd for all who may stand in arears with him to be kind a nuf to settel thear acounts with him on the evening of said day at 6 o'clock."

COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE SALE OF BEER ON SUNDAYS.

On Thursday, 5th July, this committee met for the first time, shortly after 12 o'clock, to inquire into the practical working of the Sunday Beer Bill. The members were Hon. Grantley Berkeley, chairman; Major Baring, Mr. Cheetham, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Cobbett, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Massey, Mr. P. O'Brien, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Ker Seymer, Lord Harry Vane, and the Hon. C. P. Villiers.

There was a considerable attendance of the public and of the body of licensed victuallers.

Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate at Bow-street, was the first witness examined. He deposed that no case had come before him under the act, in his official capacity, as to what was intended by the term "bona fide traveller," but he had given attention to the decisions of other magistrates. He thought a man ought not to be considered a bona fide traveller who, merely for health or recreation, or to relieve his mind, in quest of pleasure or fresh air, went out to Hampstead, Highgate, or Greenwich. He thought it should be shown that there was something approaching to an absolute necessity for travelling, something to call him out urgently, and he did not think that the Legislature contemplated the case of a person who went out merely for pleasure, and placed himself on a steamboat to go down to Greenwich. If such a wide construction was put upon the act, they would never be able to give it effect. He would not, however, put too limited a construction upon it. In one case that had come under his consideration he found that one had decided that no person was a "bona fide traveller" unless he was travelling on business, while others had put so wide a construction on it as to make the act perfectly inoperative and nugatory. He (Mr. Hall) would draw a distinction between the traveller on business. He thought that a person who was ordered to leave London for Dover, for the benefit of his health, might be looked on in the light of a traveller and in the light of a case of necessity; and in passing through, he thought that any publican was bound to receive him as a traveller and give him refreshment. As most of the magistrates put a large and liberal construction on the act, he did not consider that the public suffered any inconvenience, and there were one or two magistrates who held that business alone should be the excuse.

The Chairman: Then, in your opinion, an act of Parliament that gives rise to such conflicting opinions cannot be a good Act of Parliament.

Mr. Hall; Precisely. It becomes almost imperative.

The Chairman: Do you not consider that some alteration in the Act is necessary, which gave rise to such a contrariety of opinions among the stipendiary magistrates of the metropolis, who were good lawyers, and which gave an opportunity to those who were not lawyers throughout the country to turn and twist it according to their own opinions?

Mr. Hall: Yes; I think an alteration in it would be beneficial to the public, and I think it would be desirable to have the terms of it better defined, so as to arrive at something like a uniformity of decision.

The Chairman: Do you consider that drunkenness on Sunday since the passing of the Act has been checked?

Mr. Hall: I think it has. There are fewer charges on Monday at Bow-street than before the act came into operation. From the returns made from the charge-sheets at Bow-street, it appeared that from March 20, 1854, to July, 1854, the total charges on Monday mornings amounted to 604 of which 381 were for being drunk and disorderly. From March 19, 1855, to July 3, 1855, there were 440 cases on Monday morning, of which 339 were cases of drunkenness. He was strongly of opinion, and could see no other reason for this, than that it was attributable to the operation of the act; that a check was given to the number of cases that were brought before him. He had not included in his calculation the circumstances of the country since the operation of the act, being under an increase in the price of provisions and taxation, and the pressure of war, such as did not exist in the year 1854; but he did not think those considerations made much difference. He did not, however, think that, comparing the eleven months before the act passed and the period that had expired since, drunkenness had diminished; for, although there were fewer cases of drunkenness on Mondays, yet there was more drunken cases on Tuesdays and Wednesdays than there used formerly to be. The number of men who had been taken away in the army might have had something to do with this diminution, but in Bow-street he did not think it had much to do with it.

The Chairman: Is it not a hardship on the working classes to debar them on the only day they have for health and recreation from the means of obtaining refreshment?

Mr. Hall: It is known that they take refreshment with them. I do not think the working classes suffer so much in that respect as the wealthier classes, such as shopkeepers who go out to enjoy themselves on that day. I would do away with all distinctions between classes; but if persons choose to go for short distances out of town on Sundays, they could arrange the period of their departure and return to meet the requirements of the Act.

The Chairman: Do you think the working classes should be compelled, on the day of recreation and rest, to carry knapsacks on their backs, like soldiers, or a heavy basket with two or three bottles, besides the child?

Mr. Hall: It would be better, I think, that they should suffer some inconvenience than that the evil which arises from keeping public-houses open all day should exist. In his (Mr. Hall's) opinion it would be mischievous to open the houses again from 10 to 12 on Sundays to the number of excursionists who came into London by railway after 10 on that day, such as shop-boys and young women, who were tempted into intoxication. He did not know that the people, as the result of the Sunday Bill, resorted to drink in brothels, but he was aware that liquors were sold at coffee-shops, and at what were called the "three-halfpenny beer-shops."

By Sir J. Pakington: He should say that the man who took the boat, or 'buss, or train, to see the chesnuts in bloom at Hampton Court was not, but that the man who went to the same place on a mission of death was, a bona fide traveller; but it would be extremely difficult for either the public or police to distinguish between the two. A number of the persons brought to Bow street for drunkenness on Sunday were excursionists. He did not think that a man going out of town on pleasure, and returning the same day, was a bona fide traveller within the meaning of the act, and he did not see how a traveller was to be defined either by time or distance. He was at a loss to know whether the onus of proof would rest upon the publican or the police.

By Sir W. Jolliffe: It would be better to leave out the words "*bonâ fide* travellers" from the Act altogether in consequence of the contrariety of opinion that had arisen on the question. He would expunge the words and rely on the limitation of the hours. As a metropolitan magistrate of very considerable experience he saw no necessity, but on the contrary, thought it would be very injurious, to extend the hours of opening on Sunday beyond what they were at present. He did not think that if a man went to Richmond within the prohibited hours on Sundays, and put up his family at an hotel, he would be entitled to refreshments at any time of the day. The poorer classes felt it as a grievance that the public houses were closed against them, while hotels were open to the weal their classes. The closing public-houses at ten o'clock had diminished drunkenness, and he did not think there had been any complaints in London as to closing at that hour. He should, from his experience, be glad to see public houses closed every night at twelve o'clock. He did not think any phrase could be devised that could accurately define a *bona fide* traveller. He would give to magistrates a large discretion, and he thought the justices of the peace might be safely trusted. At Hampstead there was a well-known inn, called Jack Straw's Castle, and on one Sunday afternoon three persons arrived within the prohibited hour: one by a brougham, another in an omnibus, and a third walked, and the magistrates held that they were all travellers. Another magistrate had held that a man walking from Mile-end to Hyde-park was a traveller, while another magistrate held it was necessary for a man to go out of town to constitute him a traveller. If he (Mr. Hall) were asked by the Home Office to draw out a clause defining what a *bona fide* traveller was, he should find great difficulty in doing it. It was a matter of conjecture now how magistrates would decide, but by striking out the words *bona fide* traveller, and relying on the specified time, the act was intelligible to all the world. Drunkenness, in his opinion, increased on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, because unable to get drink on Sundays; men drink heavily on Mondays, and he thought that the weekly average of drunkenness was as great as before the passing of the Act.

By Hon. C. P. Villiers: Was of opinion that drunkenness had materially diminished since the closing of the public-houses on Sundays. He did not think the word "wayfarer," or "sojourner," was more explicit than that of *bonâ fide* traveller. The use of the word traveller was no novelty in Acts of Parliament regulating public-houses, but traveller had always been a "puzzling" word, though it had always been the term used in defining a person in search of refreshment. The best way to meet the difficulty was to close the public-houses altogether within certain hours against all comers. Since he had been a magistrate, in 1839, public-houses had been closed from three to five, and he had never heard of any inconvenience occasioned by it.

By Mr. Cobbett: The alteration with reference to the word traveller took place in consequence of an innkeeper refusing to take in a person who called himself a traveller, and he had learned that Mr. Justice Coleridge decided that an innkeeper had no right either to ask a man his name or where he came from when he knocked at his door during the prohibited hours. He thought the burthen of proof as to being a traveller should be thrown upon the party cited, the licensed victualler. He was of opinion that persons going out of town to a christening or a burial might be looked on in the light of travellers. If a person falsely represented himself to be a traveller, and gave a wrong name and address, if he found the publican was honestly impressed with the notion that the person was a traveller, he should not fine him. He did not think that the fact of these information being in the hands of the police rendered them obnoxious to the public or the publicans, as they had at the present time to report on public-houses generally. He was not at all hostile to any relaxation of the law, but thought it highly desirable that a proper construction should be given to it. He had no desire whatever to restrict the comforts of the people. It was an obnoxious thing for a policeman to lay an information against a publican for entertaining a brother and sister; but it was no more a hardship than for a police-constable to have the power of entering a publican's house; though if there were no such restrictions as existed, a publican might have a great many brothers and sisters.

Mr. Corrie, magistrate of Clerkenwell, deposed that he and his colleague differed from the views taken by Mr. Hall, and did not, like that hon. gentleman, limit the application of the term bona fide traveller. He should be making himself more a legislator than a magistrate if he did so, and was inclined to consider the person who went any distance on pleasure as much a bona fide traveller as the one who went on business. He thought that excursionists ought to have the opportunity of getting refreshment after ten, on their return to London. There had been an improvement in the decrease of drunkenness. He differed in opinion also from Mr. Hall with regard to the duty of a publican to prove that his customer was a traveller, and held that the party who complained should be compelled to prove the whole case. He found but a very little diminution of drunkenness in his district; and it might be that the early closing of public-houses had driven drunkenness into other quarters. He differed from Mr. Hall with regard to the definition of the word traveller. He looked upon persons going by excursion trains in the light of travellers. A man going down to Brighton on Sunday would, in his estimation, be a traveller; and he thought that persons so returning to town after 10 o'clock, ought to have the means of getting refreshment. He thought there had been a slight decrease in drunkenness since the passing of the act, but he did not know that the effect of the act had been to cause great annoyance. He differed from Mr. Hall with regard to the legal construction to be put on the words bona fide traveller, and also with reference to the *onus probandi* resting with the publican or police. The act, he thought, was first a general limitation of the rights of the public, and then the imposition of a penalty. He did not see the necessity of proof coming from the informer altogether, but that much would depend on the statement of the traveller. Any increase in charges for drunkenness might arise from increase in population. In his opinion, 19-20ths of crime in this country arose from drunkenness. While conflicting opinions lasted on this subject, the public would, no doubt, suffer. He (Mr. Corrie) would put a liberal interpretation on the words of the act, and thought that any person quitting home in any way was to be entitled to be considered a traveller, and be entitled to be entertained at a public-house wherever he went, whether 100 yards from his own house, or at Brighton, Kensington, or Mile-end.

The Chairman: Here we have the opinions of two eminent magistrates, one holding that nobody is a traveller, and the other that everybody is a traveller; and do you not think that the legislature ought to interfere, to decide, for the sake of the public, who really is a bona fide traveller and who is not? (Laughter.)

Mr. Corrie: Well, if they can. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: And in the meantime, the unfortunate public are to be pulled both ways, and a man overtaken in a thunderstorm is to be refused shelter and refreshment.

Mr. Corrie thought the conflicting decisions that had taken place had been productive of inconvenience to the public. He thought there should be an appeal clause inserted in the act, so as to enable them to get the decision of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. A man proceeding any distance, he thought, was entitled to be considered and served as a traveller—he would not say whether one mile or five; and a man going from Mile End to Kensington and back again would be a traveller, and ought to be served. He did not concur with Mr. Hall that, to get rid of the difficulty, public houses should be closed against all comers within certain hours. It would be a very easy way of settling the matter, but the public would not like it. Closing them, he should say, between five and six o'clock on Sundays was a great inconvenience, as that was just the time when persons going out of town required refreshment. The population of Clerkenwell had greatly increased of late years, but crime and drunkenness had not in proportion. It would be a great convenience to the public if public-houses were only closed between three and five on Sundays, and if it were decided that all excursionists, and those going from one end of London to the other, were travellers. The magistrates in cases of drunkenness could only "discharge," and he did not think that the police were justified in dragging people through the streets, and in bringing ordinary cases of drunkenness before them. A night in the lock-up was enough. No doubt drunkenness was increased by the temptation of houses being opened. Everything at present rested on the interpretation to be given to the term "bona fide traveller."

Mr. Arnold, magistrate of Westminster Police Court was next examined, and said it was altogether difficult to define what was and what was not a bona fide traveller. Under the present law, if a man went to Brighton and back he was afraid he could not be called a traveller, and that a publican serving him would be liable to a penalty, though it was a hardship on the public, for whose benefit, socially and morally, these restrictions should be removed. He did not find any diminution of drunkenness in his district, and he thought the present law was not equitable, but objectionable. The law as it stood scarcely touched the drunkard, but affected the sober part of the community. He thought the onus of proof should be on the publican, though that was open to doubt. If a party on a wet day, and through muddy roads, went to a christening, he could not legally call them travellers, though he should be strongly inclined to except them, and no man under the act was a traveller who went out for fresh air and recreation, intending to return the same day; but at the same time he thought that socially and morally, prohibitions in the way of such persons obtaining refreshments was inexpedient and impolitic. He saw so much misery and mischief produced by drunkenness among the poorer classes, that it was of the greatest importance to stay the evil, and when it became a habit among the poorer classes, particularly among women, they stopped short of nothing to indulge in it. He thought that "clandestine drinking" was indulged in to a considerable extent in unlicensed houses since the new act had been passed, and this was open to greater objection than drinking in licensed public-houses, as policemen could not enter, whereas, on the other hand, there was a penalty consequent on refusing the admission of policemen into public-houses.

The Chairman: Do you think, as the question stands, you could do anything like justice to the country by the continuance of the present law?

Mr. Arnold: That is a very wide question—(laughter)—but I think that closing at 10 o'clock on Sundays is too early. People could get ginger beer after that hour, but not porter.

The committee here adjourned to Tuesday next.

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD AND THE CRIMEAN EXPEDITION.

The family of Marshal St. Arnaud have published, at Paris, a selection from his correspondence while exercising the chief command of the French expedition in aid of Turkey. The letters contain much that is curious. Writing from Varna on the 17th July to his brother, he complains:—

"Our affairs seem to be going backwards, instead of forwards. It is as yet neither war nor peace; but time moves on, and will bring the winter in his train. To-morrow there is to be a grand conference at my quarters. I should be thankful to the man who could tell me what judgment history will form a hundred years hence of the General-in-Chief condemned to move in this dark labyrinth."

Writing again to his brother, under date Varna, August 9, he says:—

"If I were to give way to my impressions, to my turn of mind, and the feelings of my heart, I should never have written you a sadder letter. I am in the midst of one vast tomb, resisting the scourge that is decimating my army, seeing my bravest soldiers succumb at the very moment I most want them, and yet continuing for all that the preparations for a formidable expedition. Have there been many such situations as mine in history? My courage and energy shall at least prove equal to the occasion. God, who strikes me with one hand, raises me up with the other. For a long time my health has not been better, in the midst of cares and anxieties that fret me, and which I devour in secret, with death at my heart, calm on my brow. Such is my existence. When you receive this letter I shall either have embarked for the Crimea, or be on the point of doing so. Meanwhile I pass five hours a day amid the dead and dying."

To Madame De St. Arnaud he writes:—

"Varna, August 11, 1854.—God spares us no misfortune, no calamity, my dear; I seek all my energy in the depth of my soul; I wish I could find there more resignation; but the most sublime patience flies away at sight of catastrophes so completely independent of the will, that are incessantly striking down around you and annihilating with a breath all the good you have been preparing with such difficulty. A violent fire broke out at seven o'clock yesterday evening at Varna as I was alighting from my horse, on my return from visiting my sick men. A seventh part of the town no longer exists."

To his sister, Madame De Forcade, he writes:—

"Varna, August 18, 1854.—My dear sister, while you are reposing softly in the quiet shades of Malromé, I am painfully contending against every conceivable difficulty and calamity. They have all struck me, but have not prostrated me, however. Cholera, conflagration, plague, fire and water, I have borne them all. My heart, consumed with grief, I have always exhibited to every one a calm and smiling face. I have seen my friends, my companions in arms, my soldiers, who are my children, mowed as if with lightning, and I have remained standing on the charnel-pit. One would say that in my body, shattered with sufferings, worn out with labour and thought, its strength increases just as that around me decreases. . . . . By the time you receive this letter I shall have embarked, or be on the point of doing so. Pray for those who fight in the Crimea. What an age! What a year! The world is agitated like an angry sea, under a black sky. Between this and the end of the year we shall see a good deal. For myself, I could wish a mighty blow, a fine victory, and then complete, absolute repose. Ah, Montalais! Ah, Malromé! When shall I cover myself in your sweet calm, far from affairs, cares, and men?—but not from women, dear sister, I am too gallant to wish that. If ever I find myself back again, with all my family around, he will be a clever fellow that can get me away from them."

To his brother he writes:—

"VARNA, AUGUST 23.—I shall lose less men in taking Sebastopol than I have done through cholera and fevers. It is a great responsibility; I must know how to bear it, and even raise myself above it. If I succeed, I shall be a great man; if I do not succeed, I shall be what the world likes, but there shall be a fight for it, which is some consolation. For my part, my conscience tells me, I am doing what I ought. What matters the rest? Ah brother, how I will rest after that! I have spent my night in going through ten sieges of Sebastopol, and in making proclamations to my soldiers! This morning the commissioners I had sent to reconnoitre the position of the Russians and a spot for landing have returned. The Russians occupy the Katcha and the Alma; they have camps there; and troops whose numbers it is hard to estimate, but which are not considerable. They have made no extraordinary defensive works. My opinion has not changed, and I am still for landing by main force at the Katcha. It is so much time and marching saved. The English have not considered it possible. I have yielded; we are to land at Old Fort, and I hope it will be on the 13th or the 14th."

To Madame de St. Arnaud he writes;

"OLD FORT (CRIMEA), September 7, 1854.—My beloved wife,—The English are not ready, and make me lose precious time. I lent them some flat boats this morning to expedite the landing of their horses, and I hope I shall be able to move at last by eleven to morrow morning. I shall stop for the night at Bulganac, so that I may be quite fresh on the 19th, and force the passage during the day. If I can I will drive the Russians to the other side of the Katcha. I promise you I will give them no time for amusing themselves. The weather is fine, and we are favoured. May God protect us yet a few days, and all will go on well. I heard mass this morning under my large tent, and I prayed for you. Four abbes breakfasted with me. There has been great reaction in the army, and the Prince is at the head of it. He says loudly that I am a man, and that but for me we should not be in the Crimea. My health is not so bad to-day. I had a favourable crisis last night, a copious perspiration came to my relief. As I have to endure all my pains, I have two cutting ones above my left breast, which agonise me. Cabrol says it is my health; I could strangle him. Nothing, as yet, is changed in my plans. Prince Menschikoff may do what he likes, but I shall be before Sebastopol between the 20th and the 22nd. Perhaps, I shall go and attack them on the south, and leave their great preparations on the north side useless. All that will depend on what I shall see when I reach Belbec. The swifter time moves, my love, the nearer it brings me to you. This doubles my courage. I only think of the moment when we shall be very quiet at home. In the spring we will take a trip to Italy, and we will return by Switzerland and Germany. We will travel with only two servants, and like plain folks. Do not let us build too many castles in the air, for that brings bad luck."

On the next day he writes to his wife:—

"I have just written to Lord Raglan that I could not wait any longer, and that I should issue my order of departure for seven o'clock to-morrow morning, and nothing shall stop me longer."

To his brother he writes:—

"Field of battle on the Alma, September 22, 1854.—To-day every one thinks as I do in the armies and the fleets. The change has been rapid. It began on the 14th, broke out into acclamations on the evening of the 20th, and to-day I am a great man. Such is the world."

Four days after writing this the marshal resigned his command, and on the 29th, three days later, died.

THE MASSACRE AT HANGO.

(From the Globe, July 6th.)

The defence of the Russians for the attack upon the flag of truce at Hango Island imparts to that misdeed the character of a deliberate intent, and transfers the responsibility from the local officers to the Supreme Government. We have before us the reply of Admiral de Berg, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, embodying the Russian account of the transaction, giving the rules upon which the Russians act, and announcing the intentions of Government at St. Petersburg for the future. The reply from head quarters is substantially the same as that given by the officer in command of the detachment on the spot. It is that the flag of truce hoisted on board the boat from the Cossack was not visible, that the detachment on board was armed, that the weapons were charged, that there were 350 cartouches with some explosive materials evidently for a hostile purpose—material now in the hands of the Russian officers. This is taken to prove that the expedition of the boat had a "hostile character," and in no respect the character of a parley. The *Journal of St. Petersburg* appends some remarks to the official correspondence. It must be remembered that this journal exists only by permission of the Imperial Government, and that no expressions can appear in it that are not sanctioned. Admiral Dundas, of course, had, in accordance with the facts, maintained that the boat was landed for the purpose of a parley under a flag of truce. Referring to the arms and ammunition on board, the *Journal* says—"These convincing proofs strikingly give the lie to the assertion of the Admiral." The Russian officer does not use that discourteous word "lie," but does speak of the "pretext" of Lieut. Geneste, and he professes to assume that Admiral Dundas was ignorant of the proceedings that had taken place in the Baltic. It is remarked by the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, that if the English desired to land the prisoners they might have done so on any of the smaller islands, where the approach of an English ship would not excite suspicion; and that from such islands poor sailors can always find their way to the coasts without difficulty; but, adds the *Journal*, it is easy to approach the shore in order to reconnoitre or to take soundings, and poor sailors of the coast may be picked up for the very purpose of being used as a pretext.

To corroborate this suspicion in the particular instance, other assertions are made by the Russian Admiral. "A cutter," he says, "from what ship is not known, arrived at the village of Twerminne on the 26th of May, under a white flag, and burned several huts." "Notwithstanding," he adds, "the superiority which steam and the screw give to your ships, they do not cease to hoist the Russian flag, in order to seize the coasting vessels. Evidently, then, the white flag has been abused to make soundings and explorations with impunity." By way of annotation on the foregoing passage, the *Journal* quotes the statement in the *Times* of May 20th respecting the alleged soundings of the English boat at Kertch. The total absence of foundation for that account has been stated by Ministers in Parliament; but the Russians persist in receiving it as if it were admitted on authority. There may be several reasons why no distinction is made between the wildest reports and an authoritative statement. In the first place, it is convenient. And it is more natural than it would be with us. Having no press but that which exists under official sanction, the Russians may have some difficulty in understanding how well-established journals in this country can be the medium for unauthenticated statements. A habit of repeating untruths, which is unfortunately exhibited in the official correspondence of Admiral De Berg, as well as in the authorised *Journal of St. Petersburg*, necessarily infects the moral perception of the Russians, and renders them incapable of appreciating the habit of truth in others. We regret to have to make this remark. In our own country we regard the resort to untruth as a reproach in itself, irrespectively of the detection; and it is painful to convict a nation of the habit of lying. Unhappily, an official correspondence, as well as the journalism of St. Petersburg, brings home that conviction to Russia.

The official correspondence notifies the rule of Russian conduct for the future. "Hoisting at the masthead a white flag of large dimensions," says Admiral de Berg, "a real flag of truce arrests its progress while yet beyond the reach of fire, and there awaits a message sent out to meet it. We will never receive any other than written messages. The Cossack did nothing of that. It seems to me that the honour of your flag exacts the most strict and scrupulous observances of the rules for such occasion. The honour of my flag will never permit me to depart from them." Mercy to the poor Russians, therefore, is a consideration which has no weight at St. Petersburg, or at any Russian station governed by an imperial officer. It is important that our Government and officers should know that fact. The most strict and literal observation of rules is exacted by the other side, notwithstanding that it is at present the side which is not victorious. It is important that that fact also should be known. We may spare poor Russians, and particularly those of an inoffensive character, if we please, and we shall probably continue to do so; but such conduct will obtain for us no honourable or generous consideration from the Russian Government. So be it. Under any circumstances where a liberal construction will be required on our side, our officers and men must expect no generosity. It is to be a war of rigour. The English Government will know how to adapt itself to such a contest. Our officers and men will not make poor soldiers and inoffensive inhabitants responsible. It is the Imperial Government which will have hereafter to render its account, enforced in the rigid spirit which is now exhibited.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, at Christchurch, Bong Bong, by the Rev. W. Stone, E. H. Silberstein Arnheim, Esq., of Bomoala, to Annie, second daughter of the late Charles Throsby, Esq., of Throsby Park.

On the 17th instant, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Cowper, Mr. W. N. Palmer to Joanna, second daughter of Mr. George Peat, both of Kent-street.

DEATHS.

At Yeagar, Lower Murrumbidgee River, on the 2nd instant, Thomas Bryan Hayton, Esq., surgeon, aged 41 years.

On Wednesday, the 17th instant, Mary Jeken Elwin, the beloved infant of Mary Jeken and James Sapwell, aged four months.

FUNERALS.—J. and C. BEAVER, undertakers, &c., 77, Castlereagh-street, two doors north of Market-st.

THE EYE.—DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED.—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connexion with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, opticians and oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves, and keep the eye in its required temperature. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single operas, of most extensive power. Also a very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles.

OBSERVE the name and address—Mr. DE LISSA Optician and Oculist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6, Saturdays excepted.

A DISEASE THAT SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.—Among the various disorders of the mouth there are none more destructive than scurvy, which, on first entering the gums, causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions, and produces the most offensive and frequently putrid breath. A soft substance invariably accumulates round the necks of the teeth, penetrates into the gums, which gradually waste away; the teeth then become loose and drop out whole from their sockets, and it is well known that the loss of teeth arises more from this cause than from any other. In short, scurvy in the gums affects individuals of all ages and constitutions, and, if not speedily removed, will be the primary cause of toothache and decay. JOURDAN BROTHERS, 25, Hunter-street.

THE SIGHT RELIEVED.—Notice to the Public. All persons who value their sight should discontinue wearing glass of any kind, when they can get the pure Brazilian Pebbles, they being cut out of solid crystal, cold as ice, keep the eye beautifully cool, and will not scratch. Whereas, rubbing any kind of glass takes the bright polish off and impairs the vision, causing dizziness to the head, and sometimes inflammation to the eyes. Brazilian Pebbles are recommended by all the first oculists and medical men of London and Paris.
Spectacles in gold, silver, and steel frames. Eye-glasses in great variety.
Powerful pocket microscopes, for inspecting quartz, &c., &c.
Pocket Sun-dials, for the bush.
Railway goggles, to protect the eyes from sun and dust.
At MOSS' 29, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—E. D. NICOLLE, Engineer, Millwright, Boiler and General Machine Maker, No. 2, Argyle-street, Lower George-street. Country orders punctually attended to.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, in morocco cases, 12s. each. GREEN, 41, King-street East.

HALL and ALDERSON, Leather Dressers and Manufacturing Harness Makers, &c., 154, Elizabeth-street.

JOHN WALTER DEVEREUX, Solicitor, Mudgee.

JAMES THOMPSON, Commission Agent, 116, Pitt-street. Country orders executed with despatch.

L. MARCHAND, importer and general merchant, 2, College-buildings. GEORGE FOREMAN, agent.

MEDICAL.—MR. AITKEN, Surgeon, removed to George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), 181, George-street North, near *Empire* Office.

M. AND L. BRODZIAK, Wholesale Jewellers, General Importers, Wynyard-lane; residence 7, Wynyard-square.

MONTHLY OR INVALID NURSE.—Mrs. J. SMITH, 322, Kent-street South, is now disengaged. She has references of the highest respectability.

R. A. STACE, Practical Upholsterer, 15, Bathurst-street East. Horsehair mattresses re made.

RICHARD SKELTON SHILDON, House and Ship Plumber, Robin Hood-lane, near Hunter-street.

THOMAS GARTON and CO., 246, George-street.—Office, first-floor. Private entrance, adjoining the Commercial Bank.

WRITING TAUGHT in ten lessons, by Mr. BRAGG, 119, Crown-street, South Head Road.

LUNCHEON. LUNCHEON. LUNCHEON.—Provided at the Queen's Hotel, Castlereagh-street, near the Prince of Wales Theatre, for 1 shilling. HENRY WILSON.

NOTICE.—As it is in contemplation to establish a first-class Illustrated Newspaper, to be called the *Pictorial Times*, the publication of the *Sydney Times* was suspended on the 13th instant, being the end of the first quarter, with the view to its being amalgamated with the Pictorial edition. Due notice will be given when the arrangements are completed. Each subscriber to the present *Sydney Times* will be addressed by circular. 8, King-street East.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—Thirty-second List of Subscriptions:—
Maitland.—Second remittance, per Mr. E. C. Close...... £150 0 0
From Tarawinnaba, Callandoon, per Mr. James Smith.
Mr. Daniel Stag £5 10 0; P. Gallager 0 10 0
Charles Thomson 1 0 0; J. D. Leigher 0 10 0
Thomas White 1 0 0; Tan Lung 0 10 0
Wiegard Gilser 0 10 0
Robert Holmes 0 10 0 — £7 0 0
Mr. John Waite, per Mr. John Hay and Mr. James Garland
Willoughby, per Rev. W. B. Clarke £4 14 6
Mr. and Mrs. Bryon, per Mrs. Barney 0 10 0
It is requested that any errors and omissions in the list be notified to the Central Office, or to the local treasurer in the country, for correction in the next publication.
Persons paying money to the bankers are also requested to advise the treasurers of the same, and furnish them with full particulars.
Notice.—The business of the Fund is now conducted in the Offices of the Sydney Railway Company, 6, Elizabeth street North, where a clerk attends on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It is requested that all letters be directed to Box 241, Post Office.
THOMAS BARKER, THOMAS WHISTLER SMITH, CHARLES KEMP, Joint Treasurers and Secretaries.
October 18th.

J. DHANIS and CO.'S Offices removed from George-street to Macquarie-place, next to Leigh's Bonded Stores.

CONSULATE FOR HANOVER removed to Macquarie-place.

REMOVAL.—Mr. G. W. GRAHAM, Solicitor, to No. 25, Elizabeth-street, nearly opposite his former Offices.

REMOVAL.—Mr. HUGH PATERSON (of London), Surgeon Dentist, has removed from No. 26 to No. 18, Elizabeth-street North, opposite his late residence.

REMOVAL.—J. V. BARNARD and CO., from Jamison-lane to No. 8, Barrack-street.

IF THIS should meet the eye of EDWIN FINNAN or CATHERINE DALEY, please to let her know that her sister, Nora Daley, is in Sydney, living with Mrs. Isaac Moss, 521 Brickfield-hill.

NOTICE.—If JAPETH KING, J. KNOT, and J. MOFFETT, do not call at Mr. DAW'S, for the things that were left at No. 5, Crown-street, they will be sold in seven days after this time, to defray expenses. 17th October, 1855.

CHALLENGE.—As Mr. Hays has challenged to run my horse, I beg to state that I am prepared to make a match to run his horse Volunteer for one hundred pounds aside, on the middle day of Homebush Races, three times round the course, over nine stiff leaps, 3 feet 6 inches high, carrying 11 stone each, with my horse Smith O'Brien. (Signed) PETER HANSLOW, Dog and Duck Inn, George-street South.

TO STONEMASONS.—Tenders are required for carrying up part of the walls of St. Michael's Church, Surrey Hills. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before WEDNESDAY, October 31. The committee will not be bound to accept the lowest tender, and will require security for the due performance of the work.

TENDERS required for Masons' Work. Apply to SMITH, Miller's Point.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for performing certain repairs to a house at the Glebe. Specifications to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings. To whom tenders are to be addressed on or before Saturday next, October 20.

TO SLATERS.—Tenders will be received for Slating Two first-class Houses. Apply to W. BRADRIDGE, Architect, 190, Elizabeth-street.

PURSUANT to an Order of the English High Court of Chancery, made in a cause, John Pitt and Thomas Skinner against Jane Harper, widow, the persons claiming to be next of kin of THOMAS HARRIS, late of Butterleigh, in the county of Devon, in the Kingdom of England, yeoman, deceased, who died in or about the month of November, 1836, are by their solicitors, on or before the 15th day of April, 1856, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, at No. 14, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, in the Kingdom of England; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.
The 24th day of April, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. Dated this 25th day of May, 1855.
JOHNSON WEATHERALL and SONS, Of the Inner Temple, in the City of London, agents for Thomas Leigh Tasle Bendell, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, in the Kingdom of England, plaintiffs' solicitors.

NOTICE.—The Business of the undersigned having been amalgamated with that of Messrs. Watson, Tyrrell, and Lark, of London, will be carried on, from this date, under the firm of Young, Lark, and Bennett, in Sydney, and Watson, Tyrrell, and Lark, in London.
YOUNG and CO.
LARK BENNETT, and CO.
In connection with the above notice, we beg to intimate that Mr. ALEXANDER SAGE is duly authorised to sign for our firm by procuration.—We are, &c., YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT. Sydney, 1st September, 1855.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have THIS DAY dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Mr. James Hogg is entitled to receive all moneys due to the late firm, and will pay all debts owing by us.
(Signed) JAMES HOGG. JOHN MACPHERSON.
Witness, J. [illegible]
Sydney, 10th October, 1855.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In consequence of the goods not being all landed from the vessel, COHEN and HARBOTTLE'S sale of boots and shoes, advertised for THIS DAY, is unavoidably postponed.

TO LADIES, HEADS of FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, and the PUBLIC.—W. C. PRESTON and CO., have much pleasure in soliciting the attention of their customers and the public to an inspection of the following Goods, which will be found of the best fabrics, and have, in many instances, been purchased in this market on such favourable terms as to enable them to offer them at the manufacturers' prices.
Horrocks, Miller, and Co.'s plain and twilled longcloths
Crewdsons' shirtings (the best manufactured)
72, 80, and 90 inch, plain and twilled sheetings
90 inch fine white mosquito nets
Rich figured ditto, from 90 inches to 4 yards wide
90 to 180 inch plain ditto, pink, sky, and green
White and coloured leno and curtain nets
Fine and rough huckabacks
Diapers and crash towellings
Extra fine undressed and dressed hollands
8-4 to 14-4 extra fine summer quilts
8-4 to 14-4 real Witney blankets
Worsted and printed cloth table-covers, in great variety
Furniture dimities, and German fringes
Irish linens, lawns, and frostings
Real Welch and Saxony flannels
Double damask table-cloths, tray cloth napkins, &c.
Venetian, gothic, and white window hollands
Cavendish House, 246, George-street, opposite the Post Office.

JUST OPENED, one case of Richly-worked India Muslin Goods, in dresses, mantles, scarves, collars, chemisettes, and sleeves. W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, 246, George-street.

GENTLEMEN'S CRAVATS, a very choice assortment
Fine dressed brown cotton half hose
Ditto ditto marble-striped ditto
Paris kid and Lisle thread gloves
White China handkerchiefs, printed borders
White and crimson figured ditto
French cambric ditto, printed borders
Best printed bandanas.
W. C. PRESTON respectfully solicits the attention of gentlemen to the above goods, which will be found of superior qualities, and exceedingly moderate in price.
Cavendish House, next the Commercial Bank.

BISCUITS! BISCUITS! BISCUITS!—Who will buy imported Pic-nic Biscuits when they are to be had of colonial manufacture, from Gallego flour, at 9d. per lb., and always fresh! HAMILTON'S Steam Biscuit Bakery, Hunter-street.

HOTEL TO LET.—To LET, a large and well-furnished Hotel, situate in the most central part of the city. The bar fittings, furniture, and other articles, may be taken at a valuation, and a lease given for one, three, or five years. None but principals will be treated with. For further particulars apply to EGAN and SON, merchants, opposite the Market, George-street.

RICHMOND RIVER.—DICK TURPIN.—This well-known powerful coaching stallion will stand this season at Lismore, Richmond River.
Dick Turpin is a dark bay, without white, 6 years old, 15 hands 3 inches high, with splendid action, and one of the handsomest, most compact, and powerful coaching stallions ever bred. His stock are noted for strength, bone, and beauty. Terms, £3 10s.
A reduction made when more than two mares belonging to the same owner are sent.
Good well-watered paddocks provided. Every attention, but no responsibility incurred. Payment on removal of the mares.
Lismore, Richmond River.

THE THOROUGH-BRED Horse LIEUTENANT to stand this season at Walgrove, Western Road.
Lieutenant is a rich dark chesnut, 8 years old, stands 15 hands 1½ inches high, of faultless symmetry and immense power. He has stood two seasons at Mudgee, and his stock is pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any other in the colony.
Pedigree:—By Cap-a-pie, dam Toraina by Toss, out of Lord Exeter's Penelope.
Terms, £4 4s. each mare; good watered and secure paddocks provided, and every care and attention to mares bestowed, but no risk incurred. Payment to be made and mares removed on or before January 1, 1856.
CHARLES ROBERTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—FRANCIS LARTER will deliver the *Sydney Morning Herald* at half-past six a.m. Subscriptions at £1 per quarter; Advertisements received. No. 75, Old South Head Road.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—The subscribers will receive their papers of the morning's issue on the arrival of the coach, at Mr. Mountford's, druggist, Windsor; and Mr. Jones, deputy postmaster, Richmond. For other localities arrangements may be entered into on application to Mr. L. WHITE, the agent, Windsor.

LONGBOTTOM, CONCORD, and HOMEBUSH.—Subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald* in the above districts, will receive the papers every morning, at 7 o'clock, from Mr. P. M'GRATH, agent, Burwood. Single copies of the *Herald*, to be had at 3d. each. Advertisements also received.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines ... One shilling.
Four ditto ... Two shillings.
Six ditto ... Three shillings.
Eight ditto ... Four shillings.
And 3d. (THREE-PENCE) per line for every additional line, for each insertion.
SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum, in advance.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 1s., if booked to Advertiser's account.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX, of the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Thursday, October 18, 1855.

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